REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,234.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 4 As. per Line.

[illegible] .... [illegible]

Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines........................Rs. 1 0

Each succeeding line.................................. ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our general ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,451 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 1st June, 1875. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander Hand, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st July 1875 at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	[illegible] 1	Leaves Madras	[illegible]		16
,, Carwar	3	,,	Coconada		18
,, Mangalore	7	,,	Vizagapatam		19
,, Alleppey	7	,,	Bimlipatam		19
,, Tuticorin	9	,,	Calingapatam		20
,, Colombo	10	,,	Gopalpore		20
,, Galle	11	,,	False Point		21
,, Negapatam	14	Arrives	CALCUTTA		23

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line at home or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. C. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSREH	19
,, Kurrachee.......July	4	,, Mahomerah	19
,, Muscat	7	,, Fao	19
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Bushire	21
,, Linga	11	,, Linga	25
,, Bahrein	12	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	13	,, Jask	28
,, Fao	15	,, Gwadur	30
,, Mahomerah	15	,, Kurrachee......Aug.	3
Arrive BUSREH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. C. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	58	24	9
Messina	60	34	14
Naples	60	34	14
Leghorn	60	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.

ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodations ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 30th INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mary, Commander, will be despatched as above. This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY........ Rs. 590,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or

MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Dies for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at [illegible] moderate prices.

[illegible] may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,933 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th June, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING 10TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA, 2,77? Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th July. The Steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended on to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the CALEDONIA, 2,123 Tons, 424 H.P., on the 10th August, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 560	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd June, 1875. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 29TH INSTANT.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,8?2 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows :—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£56
2nd Ditto ditto	£30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer	JUNO,	3,124,	400,	about 5th July 1875.
,,	CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Port Said	£31 6	£25 0	£11-0
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the following goods :—

- 5 Bales, Grey Shirtings 6 and 7 lbs
- 4 ditto ditto ditto, 4½ lbs.
- 6 ditto ditto T Cloths, 5 lbs.
- 3 Cases White Sarries.
- 2 ditto White Dhoties.
- 2 ditto Coloured Muslin.
- 2 ditto Woollen Coating.

By order of the Proprietor of the Asiatic Printing Press and on account of the Author—758 copies Sanskrit and Goozeratee Dictionary.

2,187 copies Refer and Learn, or the English and Marathi Dictionary.

35 copies bound ditto ditto ditto ditto, compiled by Bajirao Tatya Raoji Ranjit.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following viz :—

An invoice of fragrant soap by F. S. Cleaver and E. Rimmel consisting of choice toilet soaps, musk rose Windsor, marshmallow soap, pure glycerine carbolic acid soap and baby soap, &c.

- 1 case of crimson and black sewing thread.
- 1 case yellow and assorted coloured do.
- 2 cases eau de Cologne.
- 1 case lady's embroidered and plain cotton handkerchiefs.

Sundries consisting of dinner set, a few fish globes, sets of drums, pictures in gilt frames, a few dozen argand lamp chimnies.

Few lots of blackwood carved furniture consisting of chiffoniers, conversation couches, pier tables, teapoys, hat stands, American chairs, jackwood presses, bookshelf, round tables, writing boxes, chairs, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, dhooties, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1875.

NOTICES.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern.......... 6s. 2d. per oz.

Ditto ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s.	d.	£	s.	d.
17 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6	6	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6	6	8	2	6
12 Table Forks	40 ,,	at	6	6	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,,	at	6	6	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,,	at	6	6	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	10 ,,	at	6	6	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at	7	0	4	4	0
4 Salt Spoons					2	4	0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at	7	0	4	18	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs					1	5	0
					£61	19	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;

Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras

Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta,

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK !

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" IN HIS NEW HOME.

Large Bungalow opposite the Grant Road Railway Station.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME AND NEW SCENES.

YE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE !

AFTER WHICH

"TEMPTATION."

To conclude with the much admired piece,

"THE HAUNTED MISER."

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH JUNE, 1875.

SECOND FASHIONABLE FAMILY NIGHT.

Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING 1875.

16th, 18th, and 20th November at NUSSEERABAD.

23rd November (STEEPLE CHASE DAY) at AJMIR.

Full particulars shortly.

HONORARY SECRETARY,

RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING.

NOTICE.—Any person being INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel GEORGE BOOTH TYRWHITT, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent Thur and Parkur, are requested to SEND the particulars of the same to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from this day, after which no CLAIM will be entertained.

P. HENSLOWE, Lieut.-Colonel,

President Committee of Adjustment.

Hydrabad, 21st June 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on by the Undersigned under the Style of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co., Iron Founders, &c., at the Bombay Foundry and Iron Works, was, by MUTUAL CONSENT of the Undersigned, DISSOLVED on the 7th day of April last, the same business being thenceforward carried on by MANECKBAI, Widow and Executrix of Sorabjee Shapoorjee alone on her own account and for her own benefit. ALL DEBTS due to and owing by the said Partnership will be received and paid respectively by the said Maneckbai.—Dated this 26th day of June 1875.

DOSABHOY CAWASJEE SHROFF,

Surviving Executor of Cawasjee Hormusjee Shroff, deceased.

The O mark of BAI MANECKBAI,

Widow & Executrix of Sorabjee Shapoorjee Engineer, deceased.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE, AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances ; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. London's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT AND JOINT LIVES.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY—W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS :

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS :

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE WARNER.

MEDICAL REFEREE :

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M. D.,

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

J. SCOTT,

4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, price Rs. 5-8 per dozen. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	...	Rs. 14	per doz. qts
Vray Canon	...	,, 18	,,
Chateau Leoville	...	,, 22	,,
Chateau Lafite	...	,, 26	,,
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	...	,, 15	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.			

Just Landed.

BEER of IND COOPER & Co. ... Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.

Do. do. ,, 3-0 ,, pints.

Fresh arrival ex Steamer Clive.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER in 1, 2, and 4 doz. tins at Rs. 1 per doz.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING are the effects of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

BOMBAY : Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort ; also at Poona.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling oppressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two acclimates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents :—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co. ; Rogers & Co. ; Bolton & Co., Bombay ; and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

BADHAM AND CO.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE HEELS AND FEET.

Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz.	Rs. 8 0
Superfine do	,,	15 8
Balbriggan very fine	,,	19 0
Balbriggan embossed Silk	,,	32 0
Brown Cotton with Coloured Stripes	,,	18 0
Heather Coloured Stripes	,,	18 0

LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

Best Brown Thread, Double Heels and Feet	Per doz.	Rs. 22 0
Brown Lisle, with neat fancy Stripes	,,	22 0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Fancy Striped	Per doz.	Rs. 16 8
Fine Red Drab Striped	,,	24 0
Superfine Silver Grey	,,	20 0
Light Sawn	,,	20 0
Brown	,,	20 0
[illegible]	,,	18 8
Shetland Lamb's Wool	,,	30 0
Ribbed hand-knitted Grey Lamb's Wool	,,	38 0

KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS.

Heather and other Shades.

Gentleman's hand-woven, assorted shades per pair ....Rs. 5 8 6 8

FOR DRESS WEAR.

Black Silk Socks	Rs. [illegible]
Scarlet do.	8 8

BATHING DRAWERS.

Heather Mixed Cotton, Cotton	Rs. 2 8
Fancy Striped do.	2 8

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS THIN GAUZE MERINO.

No. 44 Fine Gauze Vests Half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest	34	38	40
	Rs. 2-4	2-8	2-12

17 fine Gauze Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in Inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 3-8	4	4-8	5	5-8

The two above are the best Banian we can procure at a reasonable price, and stand Indian washing well.

40 Gauze Merino Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 4	4-8	5-0	5-8	6-8

This 40 Gauze is the finest Merino we have.

32 Indian Gauze Vest, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 5-8	6-0	6-8	7	7-8

These Banians are made of silk and wool, and have always been considered the best for Indian wear.

Summer Merino Vests each.

Size of Chest in inches	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 5	5 8	6	6-8

These Banians are worn in England during the summer and autumn months. They are very suitable for the Bombay cold season.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTON AND MERINO PANTS, DOUBLE SEATED.

Brown Dress Cotton Pants

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 4-8	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-8

Superior Merino.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 6-0	6-8	7	7-8	8

The above are double-seated and suitable for hard riding.

Self Grey Merino each.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 6	6-8	7	7-8	8

Double seated as above.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS.

Ladies' White Cotton extra fashioned double Heels and Feet	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	12-8	13 8	15-8
		per dozen.		
Ladies' 2 Thread Balbriggan double Heels and Feet. A thoroughly serviceable Stocking	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	16 8	18-0	20-0
		per dozen.		

LADIES' LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS.

Fine Lisle Extra Fashioned	In.	8½	9½
	Rs.	18	18 8
Ladies' 4 Thread very Fine Double Heels and Feet	In.	8½	9½ 10
	Rs.	25	26 27 8

LADIES' HEATHER RIBBED STOCKINGS.

Ladies' Heather Ribbed 4 Thread. These we recommend for the Rains	In.	8½	9½
	Rs.	20	21

GIRLS' HEATHER RIBBED COTTON.

These we recommend for the rains.

Inches	6	7	7½	8	8½	
Rs.	18	18-8	19	19-8	20	per dozen.

Girls' Heather Merino, for Steamer or Mofussil wear.

Inches	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	
Rs.	8-8	9	9-8	10	10-8	11	per dozen.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS.

Fine White Cotton Socks, Double Heels and Feet.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7	
Rs.	6-8	7	7-8	8	8-8	per doz.

Extra Super White Cotton Socks, Fashioned.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7	
Rs.	8-8	9	9-8	10	10-8	per doz.

Heather Merino Socks, mixed dark colours.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
Rs.	8	8-8	9	10	10-8

LADIES' MERINO UNDER VESTS.

Ladies' Gauze Merino Under-Vests, low necks and short sleeves, made expressly for Indian wear.........Rs. 4-8, 5, 5 8

Ladies' Gauze Under-Vests, Merino 2 Thread, Extra finished ....Rs. 5, 5-8, 6 8

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RHEUMATISM,

FOUL ERUPTIONS,

OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

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In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

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GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

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They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

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HANDKERCHIEF,

At the TOILET,

And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

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NEW YORK.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

SEWING MACHINE SALES.

THE official Returns of Sales made during the year 1874 by the leading Manufacturers of the world again afford most convincing proof of the great popularity enjoyed by the Sewing Machines of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The increase in this Company's Sales has been most rapid, as will be at once perceived, when it is stated that in 1870 the Sales amounted to 127,833, whereas in the year 1874 THE SINGER COMPANY sold 241,679, nearly

A QUARTER OF A MILLION MACHINES.

This immense and unprecedented sale is in itself remarkable, but its importance becomes still more apparent upon an examination of the following figures, which are copied from the returns of the leading Manufacturers for the last three years :—

		In 1872.	In 1873.	In 1874.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.	sold	219,758	232,444	241,679
Wheeler & Wilson Co.	,,	174,088	119,190	92,827
Grover & Baker Co.	,,	52,010	36,179	No return
Weed Co.	,,	42,444	21,769	20,495
Willcox & Gibbs Co.	,,	33,639	15,881	13,710
B. P. Howe S. M. Co.	,,	No return	13,919	No return

It will thus be seen that The Singer Manufacturing Company's Sales in 1874 exceeded those of any other Company for the same period by 148,852 Machines : or, in other words, that they were more than

DOUBLE THE SALES OF ANY COMPETITOR.

But the most remarkable fact in connection with the statistics is, that since 1872

THE SALES OF OTHER COMPANIES HAVE ANNUALLY DIMINISHED,

whereas, in the face of all competition,

THE SALES OF THE SINGER COMPANY SHOW A CONTINUAL INCREASE.

These are facts which cannot be disputed, and which are the result of that world-wide reputation obtained by the "SINGER" Machines for superiority of workmanship, strength and beauty of stitch, and adaptability to every class of sewing.

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From the beginning of July next an assortment of the above Machines will be on view at Poona.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS of the best London Manufacture.

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Japanned Canvas, Iron Ribs, fitted with strong Brass Locks, The Correct Height	27 30 33	22 0 24 0 27 0	25 0 27 0 31 0
Extra Quality—Best Japanned Canvas, edges Leather Bound, fitted with Strap Slides, and strong Brass Tumbler Lock. A most durable article	27 30 33 36	25 0 27 0 30 0 33 0	28 0 30 0 34 0 37 0
Stout Dull Canvas—Fitted with strong Iron Ribs, Strap Slides, and Brass Tumbler Lock, Edges Bound with Calf Leather. The strongest Trunk made.	27 30 33 36	30 0 33 0 36 0 39 0	34 0 37 0 40 0 44 0
Trays fitting the above, for Linen, &c., can be obtained at	Each	3 0 3 8	3 8 4 0
Ladies' Overland Trunks, Extra Stout Canvas, fitted with Tray, Dress Case, and Moveable Millinery Division	33 36	45 0 48 0	51 0 54 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, Fitting under Seat wide and Flat, Black Japanned Canvas Leather Bound, fitted with Brass Tumbler Lock, a useful article for occasional use	16 18 20 22	12 8 14 8 16 8 18 8	14 0 16 0 18 8 21 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, Wide and Flat Best Brown Leather, with Shirt Case strong Brass Lock, a very useful article	22 24	26 0 29 0	29 0 31 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, made Brown Tanned Canvas. *A Special Article for this country*, fitted as above, with pair of Outside straps for Coat or Rug. The Edges Bound with Calf Leather	20 22 24 26	24 0 28 0 31 0 34 0	27 0 32 0 34 0 38 0
LARGE Folding PORTMANTEAU of the above material, very suitable for a long sea or land Journey	27 30 33	38 0 41 0 45 0	43 0 46 0 51 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, best Black Dull Canvas, Extra Strong, fitted as above with Coat Straps, and Lever Lock	24 26	29 0 32 0	33 0 36 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX, Bound Edges Strong Brass Lock, Shirt Case, and Morocco Pocket for Papers	27 30	50 0 55 0	56 0 61 0
The Same Make, To fit under Rail Seat with fittings of the Best Description	24 26	40 0 45 0	45 0 51 0
TURNED EDGES, Copper Rivited. The Corners Clamped with Brass, finished with Strong Lever Lock. The Best Article Manufactured	30	85 0	95 0
Hat Cases [illegible] Japanned Canvas with moveable fittings for Helmet.		22 0	25 0

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit
Hat Cases. Best Brown Leather, Bucket shape Lined with scarlet Velvet, fitted with strong Brass Lock		12 0	14 0
The same shape, in Stout Tan Canvas Waterproof		19 0	22 0
Travelling Portable Baths, made of strong Vulcanized Iron. Oak, painted Form a useful Travelling Trunk		30 0 31 0 41 0	34 0 38 0 46 0
Baskets, to fit the above, avoiding unpacking from		3 [illegible]	4 8
Air Tight Cases Suitable for Dress or Court Suits, uniform &c., to fit under Rail Seat, made of stout Block Tin	24 26	26 0 28 0	29 0 32 0
Large Size, suitable for Ladies, invaluable for Packing or Storing, fitted with Strong Locks Bolts, and Handles	28 31 33	35 0 40 0 45 0	[illegible] [illegible] 51 0
The Gladstone or Expanding Bag, made of Best Black Hide Leather, possessing great Capacity, very Light fitted with Coat Straps and Patent Spring Lock	20 22 24	30 0 35 0 40 0	34 0 40 0 45 0
The Gladstone Bag, same make as above Stained Oxhide. The best Article made	22 24	40 0 45 0	45 0 51 0
Brief Bags, Best Black Hide, Lined throughout with Leather, Patent Spring Lock		15 8 17 8	17 8 19 8
Black Hide Hand Bags, Lined Brown Holland, fitted with Tumbler Lock		13 8 15 8	15 8 17 8
Dressing Bags—Black Hide Leather, very Compact. The fittings being in a Drawer at the Bottom, there is ample room above, for a change of Linen		45 0	51 0
Cash or Courier Bags—Made of Stout Tan Canvas, bound Leather, with Shoulder Strap Passing under bottom, for Extra Security		8 8 9 8 11 8	9 8 11 0 13 8
Morocco Leather, same make as above with outside pocket for papers, Lined throughout with Leather		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
Brown Ox Hide, Lined with Calf Leather the Fittings as above, potent Spring Lock, recommended for Hard Wear		10 8 11 8	12 8 13 8
Soiled Linen Bags, made of Stout Canvas Iron Frame and Tumbler Lock		4 12 5 12	5 0 6 0
Money Belts, best Bridle Leather		3 8	4 0
The New Rug Strap, easy to carry. Secures the largest or smallest article. Extra Length		[illegible]	2 0

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Shirtmakers, Hosiers, and Outfitters.

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Finest possible quality	25s. 6d.
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Do. do. with French heels 7s. 6d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

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H. MAXWELL,

A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

WANTED, for the YERROWDA CENTRAL JAIL, a DEPUTY JAILOR (Salary Rs 120 per mensem and free quarters) and a CHIEF WARDER (Salary Rs. 75 per mensem and free quarters). A knowledge of Accounts and of Hindoostanee and Marathee required. Testimonials as to character, temperate habits and previous occupations to be addressed to the Undersigned up to the 10th of July next after which date applications will not be entertained.

H. BLANC, M. D.,

Superintendent.

Yerrowda Central Jail, 25th June 1875.

MRS. BARNES, daughter of Mrs. Laurence, and trained by her as NURSE, has lately returned from England where, after attending Queen Charlotte's Hospital, she obtained a DIPLOMA as MIDWIFE, is now OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS in Bombay and Up-country. Address, Ice House, Byculla.

NOTICE is hereby given, that undermentioned (11) eleven plots of Government VACANT LAND, situate at Colaba, near the Colaba Station, and bordering on the new High Road, Sea Face, on the south end of the new Overbridge, viz.—

Plot No.	1	measuring	1517	square yards.
,, No.	2	ditto	1825	ditto.
,, No.	3	ditto	1907	ditto.
,, No.	4	ditto	1855	ditto.
,, No.	5	ditto	1782	ditto.
,, No.	6	ditto	1740	ditto.
,, No.	7	ditto	1630	ditto.
,, No.	8	ditto	1550	ditto.
,, No.	9	ditto	1470	ditto.
,, No.	10	ditto	1495	ditto.
,, No.	11	ditto	1413	ditto.

will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on TUESDAY, the 13th of July 1875, at 1 P.M.

The TERMS of SALE can be learnt, and plan of the land can be seen, on application to Undersigned.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,

Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 21st June 1875.

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CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

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Gem ,,	,, 200, 250, 300, 350, to 900
Gold half Suites	,, 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ,, ,,	,, 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	,, 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
,, with Gems	,, 100, 140, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	,, 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	,, 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	,, 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	,, 60, 80, 90, 100 to 800
Necklets, Flexible Bands	,, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

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No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	,, 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	,, 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	,, 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Willimantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen .... ,, 3

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours .... ,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES .... Rs.

And Silver Keyless Lever Watches ....

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their [illegible] A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition [illegible] excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watch [illegible] made on exactly the same principle with the addition [illegible] "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The [illegible] emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks [illegible] indispensable article in a sick room, while their appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks [illegible] a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing	Rs. 30 0
,, Ditto with Alarm	,, 40 0
,, Hanging	,, 50, [illegible]

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.

NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

NO. 3, HORNBY RO

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION [illegible] HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE [illegible] AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF [illegible] IN BRANDING AND PACKING [illegible] WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND [illegible] OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND [illegible] THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND [illegible] THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE [illegible] WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE [illegible]

The Devoe Manufacturing [illegible]

127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Street,

NEW YORK.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 28TH JUNE, 1875.

WE are still without anything of a definite character respecting the present aspect of monetary matters at home, although private advices continue to speak of an unsettled feeling, and Consols this morning have again given way ⅛, being now quoted at 93¼. A further payment of £51,000 into the Bank of England took place on Saturday, but in the present state of things this has no influence to speak of. The Money Market alone has had nothing to do with the late failures which have arisen mainly from continued unprofitable trade, and we can only wait to see whether the houses which have gone complete the fate of those so affected. Reuter's quotations for Rupee Paper on Saturday, showing as they do a decline of 1 per cent, would indicate, if correct, even more depression than Consols. but of late private prices have been always ½ to 1 per cent higher. Indian Bank shares have not fluctuated to any great extent. Orientals are 10s. higher and Hongkong and Shanghai £1 per share lower but others are unaltered.

COTTON in Liverpool this morning opened dull; probable sales only 10,000 bales, against imports 37,000. The Saturday evening's telegram from New York quoted Mid. Uplands on the spot unaltered at 15⅞ cents, futures ⅛ lower; the receipts at the ports being 1[illegible],000 bales the same as on the corresponding date last year. The visible supply for all Europe compares with the past two years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Visible supply of all kinds	2,580,000	2,760,081	2,561,150
,, ,, Surats	1,030,000	1,119,790	1,135,180

Here there is absolutely nothing doing for export, and prices are quite nominal. The receipts on Saturday were 843 bales, making 2,224 bales for the three days.

PIECE GOODS are equally dull. Any sales from first hands are of an unimportant character and prices are difficult to quote.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 26th instant, shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H.Q.	Dec.	Rs. 2,54,617
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,, 1,65,331
Deposits	Inc.	,, 5,32,751
Government Securities	Inc.	,, 6,47,708
Loans	Dec.	,, 8,28,968
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 11,73,119
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,, 2,53,617
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 15,57,558

These figures, although not very large in amount, must be regarded as unquestionably favourable; the alterations being just in such items as indicate easier money, and now that the tide has fairly turned, we may look for each week's return showing a steady improvement. Whether this may lead to a further reduction in rates of discount it is impossible to say, as the action of the Directors hitherto has been in no way influenced by the published position of the Bank; but looking to the fact that their rates are still one per cent ahead of the Bank of Bengal, and the undoubted ease here, a decline would certainly be justified. Outside the state of affairs is such, that a material decline would not be likely to increase the demand on the Bank's resources to any appreciable extent, and it would tend to do away with the absurd difference between the nominal and actual working rates, irrespective of the uneasy feeling which a high rate of discount always engenders. As a matter of fact, one half of the Bank's resources is now invested in Bills discounted, the bulk of which are probably 60 days' sight bills on Calcutta, only yielding an average of 4½ per cent. per annum, against a nominal charge of 8 per cent. for loans secured by Government Paper.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been nothing of importance done and rates are unaltered, viz:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s-10 to 21-32 per rupee.
Do Bills 3 months' sight	...	1s-10¾ ,,
Credits 3 ,,	...	1s-10 5-32 ,,
Documents 3 ,,	...	1s-10 7-32 ,,

On Calcutta there has been some business done in demand bills at par for Bank and 1 16 discount for House Paper. For 60 days' sight the quotation is still ¼ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady, Calcutta advices being rather more favourable, but rates are the [illegible] market continues weak, but values are unaltered except for spinning and Weaving Scrip which is again lower all round.

FREIGHTS are very dull. Steamers for Liverpool quote at £2, Iron ships nominally £2 and £1-17 6 per ton, but the engagements making are insignificant.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Nominal value of each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	400	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
26,000	500	all	9p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	732½
8,251	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
20,000	25	all	4p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	25	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	525 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	169
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct	National Bank of India	112
60,000	250	all	14 do	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	80	Colaba Land Co.	1,210
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,156	1,000	2,000	40p.s.	Mazagon Land	775
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	200p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
[illegible]	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
400	600	all	19p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	[illegible]	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	14,000	11,000	200ps	Apollo Press Co.	4,400
170	1,000	all		Bellary	775
[illegible]	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	565
[illegible]	6,000	all	290ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,380
[illegible]	500	all	60p.s	Do New	350
[illegible]	250	all	[illegible]	Broach Cotton Co	115
[illegible]	1,500	all	[illegible]	Carwar Company	850
[illegible]	250	all		Coconada Press Co.	70
800	4,000	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,500
600	250	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,410
150	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.	2,150
[illegible]	2,000	1,000	15 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
[illegible]	500	all	100 p	French Press Co	425
...	4,400		100 p	Imperial Press Co.	375
[illegible]	400	250	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	420
[illegible]	2,000	3000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
[illegible]	1,500		150 p	Prince of Wales Press	800
[illegible]	all		150 p	Sassoon Press Co.	800
[illegible]	[illegible]		130 p	Scinde Press Co.	475
[illegible]	[illegible]		...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
	all		12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
			100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	190

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	all		100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
[illegible]	all		200*	Alliance Spinning	2,940
			...	Bhowanuggur M. & P. Co	1,800
		500		Bombay United	1,125
				Broach Mills	160
				Colaba Spinning	800
		all	100p.s	[illegible] Spinning	1,221
				Fleming S. & W. Co	1,020
				Great Eastern	1,110
				Hindustan S. & W. Co.	[illegible]
				Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,135
				Khandeish Spinning	1,475
				Madras Spinning	[illegible]
				Madras U. Spinning	500
				Manockji Petit's	1,120
				[illegible] Spinning	1,145
				Oriental	685
				Prince of Wales Spinning	650
				Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
				Do. do. ¼ share	276¼

* for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
				New £20 Shares	126
			do.	Ditto	22
			do.	Ditto	32
			do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
			do.	Do. New £13 Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	1,800			Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,740
				[illegible] Gas Company	65
				[illegible] Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
				[illegible] Company Ld.	100
				Mechanics' Building Co.	23
				[illegible] & Co	200
				[illegible]	25

IN LIQUIDATION.

Bank of [illegible]	
East India Bank	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 26th June, compared with the statement issued on 19th June:—

LIABILITIES.		19th June. Rs.	26th June Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,48,125		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	,, 2,49,625		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,44,375		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	,, 12,42,000	99,83,950	99,84,125
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		61,46,607	58,92,290
Do. do. do. at Branches		23,48,789	25,14,120
Other Deposits		1,06,01,976	1,11,34,724
Post Bills		29,602	34,033
Cash Credits, undrawn		4,72,296	3,72,333
		3,11,33,374	3,14,79,615
ASSETS.			
Government Securities		31,61,296	38,09,004
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		13,40,400	13,00,062
Loans on Security of do. do.		26,01,088	27,02,115
Current Accounts, overdrawn		2,821	2,163
Bills Discounted		1,45,76,404	1,34,03,285
Stamps		4,741	4,903
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,07,354		
Amount applied in reduction	,, 1,15,000	3,92,075	3,92,354
Bullion		6,33,096	6,23,076
Cash Balances with Correspondents		1,41,163	3,94,780
Cash and Currency Notes		72,20,315	87,77,873
		3,11,33,374	3,14,79,615

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, 620 tons, Captain J. Kneen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (June 14th), with a general cargo & ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BUSHEER, 538 tons, Captain [illegible] arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Kurrachee (June 25th) with a general cargo, and twelve deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, Captain W. S. Hart, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Coast and Calcutta brought a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE P and O Co's s. s. CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R T Dundas, sailed yesterday for China &c, with China Mail, Mr. H Pestonjee as a passenger for Singapore, & 1,552 chests opium and general cargo

THE P. AND O Co's s. s. AUSTRALIA, 2,285 tons, Capt. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (June 15th,) calling at Madras and Gall, with China Mail and the following cargo:—From Hongkong:—263 packages tea, 11 cases cigar, 4 cases silk piece goods, 336 packages silk, 20 packages china root, 1 case white copper, 6 cases cinnamon, 2 cases earthenware, 2 boxes specie, & 7 boxes gold. From Shanghai:—60 bags tapioco, 1 case cigar, 72 cases silk, 136 slabs tin, 3 packages garrow wood, 1 package piecegoods, 7 packages mango stine, 50 bags chiratta, 35 cases benzoin, 200 bags sago, 81 cases fue, 265 cases tea, & 1 box gold coins. She brought the following passengers:—From Madras to Southampton.—Mrs. Miss, & Master M[illegible], Col. & E servant. From Madras to Bombay.—Dr. Diguasia & Kengedy. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr. E Khanbhoy servant. From Singapore to Bombay.—Native.—From Galle to—From Penang to Bombay.—Mr. J. Hamilton. From Southampton.—Mr. H. White. From Galle to Bombay. Mr. W. Russell.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Busheer (s)	Smith	Kurrachee, June 25.
28	Hydree	Kneen	Zanzibar, June 14.
	Australia (s)	Murray	Calcutta, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Cathay (s)	Dundas	China &c.

The ship Dreadnought, Fry, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Malwa, to China, &c.
Steamer Juno, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Atalantic King, to London.
Barque Morro Castle, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Europa, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
23	Rajpootana (s)	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
21	Khandalla	Calcutta via N. Ports.
23	Cingalese	Coveloug.
24	Harold	Bombay.
	Precurseur	Calcutta.
	[illegible]	Coast.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
22	Deccan (s)	Calcutta.
23	D. of Devonshire (s).	London via Suez Canal.
24	Khandalla (s)	Bombay.
25	Cingalese	Calcutta.
	Jessie Isabel	London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

940 Atlantic King, Thorne—W. Nicol & Co.
285 Australia (s), Murray—P. & O. Co.—Mail 2nd July.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1930 Accrington, Christy—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1407 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1185 Gatineau, Corkhill—Lawrence & Co.
864 Maunie Carvill, Mayler—The Captain.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1290 Coromandel (s), Mahy—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
861 Caradoc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
1731 Europa, Mackay—W. & A. Graham & Co.
2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

832 Ottercaps, Grozier—Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1514 Kashgar (s), Babot—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 9th July.

FOR NEW YORK.

1272 Jane Law, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1031 Antwerp, Chambers—The Captain.

FOR CHINA, &c.

2005 Malwa (s), Tomlin—P. & O Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

765 Persia (s), Merello—C. Grondona.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1188 Amalia, Brabazan—Wallace & Co.
1280 Benefactress, Moddrel—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1139 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
970 Mindora, Slack—Lawrence & Co.
410 Milo, Chruet—W. Nicol & Co.
437 Mozaffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1100 Sea Flower, Garrich—The Captain.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1233 Juno (s), Ragusin—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR MAURITIUS.

308 St. Saliae, Dautre—The Captain.

FOR RICE PORTS.

816 Black Prince, Baillie—The Captain.
603 Margret Pugh, Hughes—Owen & Okell.

FOR HULL.

339 Eva Corvill, Hogg—The Captain.
1257 Macedon, Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR MANILLA.

[illegible] Fortune, Taylor—The Captain.

FOR PENANG.

1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis.—R. Framjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

364 Olive Branch, Wheatley—The Captain.

FOR KURRACHEE.

1264 Abyssinia, Jones—Owen & Okell.
407 Morro Castle, Jewett—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.
465 P'chelai, Bilond—Lawrence & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

126 Africa, Rauchaupt—T. Topun.

NOT FIXED.

1187 Annot Lyle, Yeo—G. J. Soares.
809 Clive (s), Bro—David Sassoon & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Sampton—Edward Bates & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.
878 John Starr, Ryffkogle—The Captain.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Neilson—Edward Bates & Co.
934 St. Bernard, Tulloch—S. Tyebjee & Co.
1060 Vixen (s), Fitz—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

344 Bushire Merchand, Nacoda—H. A. S. Cadoo.
255 Futty Mobaruck, Nacoda.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 509 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 857 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Guy Mannering s, 17 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Russoolbhoy; 51 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 142 bales cotton, Cullandas Pittamber; 21 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 51 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram and Co; 75 bales cotton, Harkisondass Soldagchund; 114 bales cotton, Goculdass Narrondass; 50 bales wool, Tapun Enderjee; 35 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 266½ cwts sursee seed, Nursee Khuttow; 312 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Coromandel s, 41 bales wool, Motee Bhimnee; 30 bales wool, Ebramjee Veerjee; 60 bales cotton, Hunsummut Hathceram; 8 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 35 bales cotton, Callianjee Pittamber; 58 bales cotton, Khimjee Poonsee; 100 bales cotton, Hurridass Gungjee; 23 bales wool, Nansee Thackursee; 34 bales wool, Peel Cassels and Co.

Europa s, 34 bales skins, Stuara Hobart and Co.

Caradoc s, 35 bales wool, Churundass Chuttoorbhooj; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmeedass and Co; 66 chests opium, Megjee Mooljee; 131 bales wool, H. Vussonjee and V. Dewchund; 48 bales wool, Alsen Riebe and Co; 30 bales wool, Mooljee Premjee; 42 bales cotton, Assur Lalljee.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s, 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 14 bales hides, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 97¼ cwts coffee, The A. Trading and Co; 200 cwts coffee and 15 bales hides, Volkart Brothers; 13 bags coffee, B. I S. N. Co.

FOR HULL.

Eva Carvill, 3,000 cwts. linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kashgar s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 407 cwts. teel seed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 390 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 342 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 206 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 124 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 158 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

Cathay s, 20 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 17 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 5 chests opium, Jugganath Ramjus; 19½ chests opium, Tarachund Luxhuminaran; 3½ chests opium, Sarirum Dowlutram; 34 chests opium, Gunesdass Golabroy; 2½ chests opium, Hajareemul Chinnunram; 9 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s, 10 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 8 chests opium, Moteelall Rathee; 2½ chests opium, Hajareemul Nursingdass; 10 chests opium, Hurnarem Maneckram.

HIGH COURT—29TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

(For Judgment.)

260-74—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Vunarseebai widow and another v Nuthibai widow and others—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

380-74—Chalk and Turner—Bhicoo Emua v Esoo Emua—Jefferson and Payne.
611-74—Mr Fletcher (for pauper) Cassum Hamee v W L Beath and others.
614-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ebrahim Abdool Currim v Rahimtoola Hajee Abdoolla and others. Macfarlane & Skipsey.
618-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert Knight v Khulukdina Khulfanbhoy.
634-74—A Framjee—Lustomjee Maneckjee v Rustomjee Kaikhushroo and another—J C Cama.
635-74—In person—Dewjee Khyara vs Sha Ludha Mummaynee.
[illegible]-74—J C Cama—Goondajee bin Anapa and others v Babajee Sakharam Beli.
[illegible]-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Tricumjee Weljee v Madhowjee Munjee—Lynch and Tobin.
332-74—Rimington Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State &c—Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner.
287-74—Ardasir Framjee—Muncherjee Eduljee v Hoosein Noormahomed—M M Munshi.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Judgment in Re-Commissioner's Special Certificate.

371-69—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Manuel Antonio deSouza v Ignacio Francis deSouza—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

SHORT CAUSES.

669-73—Fletcher and Smith—The Agra Bank Ld v [illegible] Salligran and another.
96-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bhanjee Jaechund.
95-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Nurseydass Jeetram v Sunnappa bin S[illegible] Moorty and others—Crawford and Boevey.
150-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—A G Latham and others.—Hunsa Culla and another v Gabriel Fernandes
207-75—[illegible] and another.
216-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Bhaidass Jumnadass.

LONG CAUSES.

638-74—In person—Mahadoo bin Khitri Kalakar v Mirza Hoosein Khan—In person.
465-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadess Savuklal v Jairam Hemma—Ardasir Framjee.
548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithamund Sutram v Heerjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
559-74—In Person—Nanjee Tullani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee.
561-73—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjevandass Doolubdass v Dewalli and others. No appearance.
563-74—W N Balcristna—Ragoonath Crushnajee v Raghoonath Ramjee and others—Bicknell.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.
317-74—S Pandoorung—Antajee Sakaram Pandit v Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi.
500-74—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Heeralal Jumnadass and another v Sitaram Radhakissondass—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

544-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parsoomull Toolseydass v Toolseydass Kessondass—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner.
12-75—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Ishwardass Ramdass and others v Culliandass Nurrotumdass—M M Munshi.
186-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Oomravuttee Cotton Mills Limited v Camulsey Premjee.
276-75—Jefferson and Payne—Vellabai widow and others v Thacker Mooljee G.
307-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhanjee Jewraj v Mooljee Hurpar and others.
313-75—Chalk and Turner—Theodore Featherston v Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy.
288-75—Fletcher and Smith—Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder v Husenbhoy Goolam Hoosein—P Kawasjee—Part heard.
639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy v Sonecbai widow and others—Macfarlage and Skipsey—Part heard.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Hubibhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
455-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ramcrustna Sazba—Balcristna W N.
554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narayen and others—Prescot and Winter.
557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttur Hamed v Muhomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B W Kirtikur.
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowandass Laldass—Shamrao Pandoorung.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations [illegible] Observatory, [illegible] N. Longtitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

	June—1875.						
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M. and 10 P.M.—	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fah.	29·689	·684	·655	·614	·613	·620	·663
Temperature of the Air	80·5	78·6	80·2	77·8	79·3	80·7	84·5
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·6	76·8	77·2	76·9	77·9	79·3	80·8
Dew Point	76·5	76·1	76·2	76·5	77·5	78·9	79·6
Relative Humidity of Air	0·880	·922	·875	·960	·941	·944	·855
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0	8·0	8·0	7·0	8·0	6·5	6·6
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day	83·4	82·9	82·3	82·7	83·2	84·5	88·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	76·8	76·8	76·0	75·7	75·1	74·7	77·9
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	388	684	749	558	360	269	414
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·39	2·75	2·15	5·40	1·51	3·61	0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 27th June 24·37.

(a) SW, SSW, S, SE, S, SSW.
(b) SSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW, W.
(c) W, WSW, W, WSW, SW.
(d) WSW, SW, WSW, W.
(e) WNW, WSW, NW, NE, W, E, WNW, SE.
(f) ESE, SW, WNW, SSE, S, W, WSW.
(g) WSW, W, WSW.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 26.

Thunder, Lieut, Bombay Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 27.

Brereton, Captain, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secundrabad.

JUNE 28.

Gordon, Major, Bengal 20th Regt P I, on sick leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 26.

Ketchen, Major, Bengal R H A on duty, to Campbellpore.
Morton, Surg Major, Bombay Med Staff, on leave, to Mhow.
Fairbrother, Lieut Col, Bombay 25th Regt N L I, on leave, to Mhow.
Bowen, Col, Bombay 3rd Regt N L I, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

JUNE 28.

Sanders, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, to Mhow.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	June 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	July 24	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 12	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	July 2	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that as on and after the 4th June next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M. and registered at 1 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 6 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 2-30 P. M., and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 9 P. M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 2-30 P.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5-30 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

NOW READY.

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PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FFORDE—June 24th, at Poona, the wife of A. Brownlow Fforde, Assist. Supt. Rev. Survey, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MIESELBACH—June 16th, at Barbara Factory, Bhagalpore, the wife of G. F. K. Mieselbach of a son.

ROBINSON—June 24th, Fort St. George, the wife of Brevet-Major B. S. Robinson, 89th (P. F.) Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CODD—TEWSEY—June 23rd, at Christ Church, by Revd. J. Barton, M. A., Capt. Philip Isteward Codd, H. M. Indian Army, to Wilhelmina, M. T. Tewsey, relict of the late Capt. Thomas Tewsey.

DEATHS.

HASTED—June 22nd, at Madras, Charles Henry, elder twin son of Major J. O. Hasted, aged [illegible] and [illegible] days.

WRIGHT—June 25th, at [illegible] Wright, Esq., Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1875.

EVERYBODY acting for somebody is a theme for the animadversion of a Madras paper; but it is not only in Madras that we are called upon to admire a system under which the identity of a Government officer becomes a thing confusing in the extreme. All over India—from the vexed North-West to the calm and sunny South—the practice prevails of throwing the burden of sick men, of absent men, and place-hunting men on the shoulders of any one who can bear it, whence the copious use of the words "acting" and "officiating" in the Military and Civil Lists, with the perplexity of people who want to know who's who in this country. This "acting" provision for the despatch of public business may be cheap, but it is very nasty. Its origin is to be found in the desire of financiers to cut down the Civil and Military Estimates to the uttermost fraction, and the effect is that the Government Service is undermanned. India, in this matter, may be compared to a fine frigate short of hands. The vessel can, indeed, be navigated, after a fashion, with half, or one-third of her proper complement of crew; but such navigation is somewhat ticklish in its character, and is, at the very best, doubtful in war or stress of weather. However, rather than incur the cost of having an officer always at hand to replace one that is absent, the Government of India is content to make use of the "acting" alternative—a substitute for men—that is becoming more and more abused every day as its economy finds an increasing favour with financiers. On the surface of things, the public may well fall in with the views of economists in this affair. [illegible] in hard cash to have a number of Civil and Military men in Europe on furlough pay, while their comrades are doing their work in India on half allowances. It is much cheaper to pay for only four or five officers in a native regiment than for twenty. There is evidently economy in making an Assistant act as a Judge, and a Collector, and anything else that is going, while the proper incumbents of those offices are in other posts, and officiating for superiors; but, although these practices undoubtedly economise hard cash, it is much to be feared that they are very costly savings in the long run. We should not be surprised to learn that an immense amount of public business is scamped under the system; or that what work is actually performed by "acting" men is performed carelessly. It is contrary to all our experience of human nature to believe that an "acting" officer can have that same interest in the duties of his appointment that the real incumbent thereof may have in it; but as one half of the servants of Government in these days appear to be doing the duties of the other half, familiarity with the practice may lessen something of its disgust.

That Government of India which took over the country from the Company never contemplated, we daresay, such a condition of affairs as this, or they would have taken precautions not to leave districts without Civilians, or regiments without officers. Since the period of Lord Halifax's *Raj*, there have been great changes, and it is now so much the habit of men to go home, or to the hills—fully availing themselves of whatever furlough they can get—that if the evil were to be properly met, it would entail upon the Government a reserve of officers such as we have never seen in India before. Possibly the strength of the Civil and Military establishments must be increased before long to meet the demands of furlough and illness on them; but the Government of India is the one of the most unprogressive administrations in the world, and has, in fact, been standing still all this time, while its servants have been running away from it—to Europe and elsewhere. It may seem strange to speak of an increment of the Civil Service in the face of a memorial from Bengal Civilians that they cannot get employment in the North-West; but, then, the reason why Bengal Civilians are out of employ is this—that military men in Civil appointments take the bread from their poor Covenanted mouths. In short, and after a rapid glance at the whole situation, it would appear that not only is the acting of one man for another perplexing to a degree, but that every man's hand is against his brother's in the administrative service of the country, and that there are few interests in common. The pithy proverb that too many cooks spoil the broth is not inapplicable to the Civil branch of the administration. What with Military Civilians, Covenanted Civilians, Uncovenanted Civilians, Cooper's Hill Civilians, Civilians who are outsiders and belong to no one, though in Government employ, and Ecclesiastical and Legal Civilians, the mind grows bewildered, and accepts the fact of everybody acting for somebody as the natural result of the confusion. Surely, it would be advisable to evolve order from this chaos! Why not give the Empire but one Civil Service—Covenanted or Uncovenanted according to taste—and abolish as inconvenient, if not absurd, those other ramifications of the Service that can be traced to the Army, the Navy, or anything widely dissimilar from the parent stem? It is all this confusion of many Services in one that tends to maintain an uncertain and "acting" executive, and, of course, where a thing is everybody's business, it is nobody's—a *dictum* so full of significance for the public, that we cordially commend it to the public attention.

In another way this "acting" condition of things is reprehensible. It forbids the people from becoming acquainted with their rulers. Before an energetic, or high-minded Civilian has time to secure the respect or affection of the people in his district, he is whisked away from them to act for some man who is taking his furlough, and before the military officer has the slightest hope of becoming known to his sepoys, he is ordered off to a new regiment to "officiate" for an officer that has got a Civil appointment or something of that sort. Thus, the natives, who love quiet, and hate change, are kept in a condition of exceeding irritation and surprise which, in all probability, does not tend much to reconcile our institutions with their own. They see white men come and go under the wand of some enchanter, who perhaps resides on the diabolical Caucasus, and if they were asked to explain the reason of the prevailing stage entrances and exits in districts and regiments, they would probably refer the questioner to the *jins* and the demons of the mountain aforesaid.

A third objection to this "acting" practice is the natural discontent any man must feel upon being relegated from a superior and better paid appointment, in which he was acting, to a worse one all his own. Still another, is all the wire-pulling, toadying, and watching that goes on among certain officials to the neglect of their proper duties, in order to be the first to hear of, and to grab an "acting" anything. We believe there are men who do little else but watch the fluctuations of the "appointment" market all their lives, and who are never content even when they get half a dozen acting sinecures all into their own hands. Of course, this kind of thing does not tend to heighten the popular estimation of official morality; but such as it is, it is mainly due to the great number of acting appointments now caused by India's nearness to England, as well as by the lack of men to fill the places of those who are absent. It is a question for the Indian reformer whether something cannot be done to check what is becoming a public scandal, for mere considerations of economy can never justify the wisdom of throwing two men's work on one man's shoulders.

AN ILL-MANNERED DOG.

IT has been frequently remarked that in England a man can scarcely ride on horseback through a village without being severely criticised by the honest folks who rush to their windows to see him [illegible] and followed with yelping by all the general-duty curs in the neighbourhood. Colonel Phayre's fate in India seems much like that of the horseman's. He has pursued the even tenor of his way, regardless of the criticism of this gossip to the effect that he is only a Christian, or the sneers of that other that he is a stubborn and intractable hater of natives; even the barking of the dogs who have worried at his heels he has treated with disdain. The last dog that has determined to have a snap at the great man's charger is the Allahabad *Pi*. After basking in the sun of official confidence in the North-West Provinces, and lying about in dirty gutters to please its masters, it has heard the clatter of the feet of Colonel Phayre's horse and imagined he was proceeding right onwards to the Political Resident's bungalow in Aden. The noble Allahabad *Pi* has roused itself, yawned, shaken its attenuated tail, and then dashed after the horseman, barking furiously. Animals of the *Pi's* breed can speak, and this is what it has said, thinking thereby doubtless to please the owner of the hand that throws it early bits of intelligence and dirty bones to pick and make clean:—

> All late experience of the Bombay Government proves that its political powers ought to be a good deal restricted. But for the blundering of that Government, Baroda troubles would never have culminated; yet, as matters now stand, Baroda must revert to the jurisdiction of Bombay whenever the special circumstances which called for the intervention of the Foreign Office may be held to require it no longer. Then Colonel Phayre may be reinstated as Resident, and the Supreme Government will once more be held responsible for the consequences of measures over which it will have ceased to exercise control. . . .
>
> We are unable, or at any rate unwilling, to credit the rumour that Colonel Phayre is to be made Resident at Aden when General Gell returns to Bombay to relieve him of the officiating command of the Bombay presidency division. Colonel Phayre is, we believe, a good soldier and a man of estimable personal character; he is also fortunate in the possession of powerful friends, who are as blind to his official failings as he is himself. Colonel Phayre, as a political officer, is an undeniable failure. He failed alike in Scinde, at Palanpore, and Baroda. Yet notwithstanding this, his memorial to the Secretary of State for monetary compensation, consequent on his loss by sudden removal from his post of Baroda, has been backed by the Indian Government; whilst Sir Philip Wodehouse is apparently bent upon providing him with a further opportunity of proving his unfitness. Bombay has accustomed us to surprises, but there is a point beyond which even the claims of cousinship ought not to be considered. We are astonished that Government should establish the bad precedent of indemnifying any one of its officers for losses, the direct result of his own inefficiency; but we shall be more surprised if the Bombay authorities are permitted to reinstate Colonel Phayre in political office, to the probable injury of the public service, and the prejudice of others whose claims to preferment are greater than his.

Perhaps the noble *Pi* would prefer Sir John Strachey to be Governor of Bombay instead of Sir Philip Wodehouse; and perhaps it would wish a good many other things which it is not likely to get. The *Pi* is wrong in saying that but for the blundering of the Bombay Government Baroda troubles would never have culminated. The fact, we think, is that it was the Government of India, the *Pi's* patron, that blundered in not listening to the timely warnings about Baroda of the Bombay Government. The *Pi* is also wrong in saying that Colonel Phayre as a Political Officer is an undeniable failure. Colonel Phayre's Sind policy has lately been approved by the Government of India, the *Pi's* patron, as we have said before; and it is owing to Colonel Phayre's Baroda policy that Baroda is now likely to be cleansed from its foulness of vice, and have its inhabitants honestly ruled. Time was when the Allahabad *Pi* denounced the Gaekwar Mulharrao, and howled to the moon with delight when His Highness was put off his throne. In doing this, doubtless the *Pi* intended to please its patrons. How can it now have the folly to regret that a scoundrelly native ruler has been deprived of the power of oppressing his people any longer, that a fine state on the verge of anarchy and ruin has been given an opportunity of becoming one of the most prosperous in India? If it is not in earnest in regretting that Baroda troubles culminated, then what does the ungrateful and unreasonable *Pi* mean by yelping so furiously at Colonel Phayre? It was undoubtedly that Christian gentleman's—long may he possess such a title for fools to sneer at!—honest, fearless, uncompromising antagonism to the Gaekwar Mulharrao's abominable rule that brought Baroda troubles to a culmination. Had some of the boneless, truckling Political Agents whose existence we remarked upon the other day been at Baroda instead of Colonel Phayre, probably Baroda would still have been the same misgoverned province that it has been for the last fifty years. But we are glad that Colonel Phayre was there. If he never did another service to India than being the means by his unbending straightforwardness of bringing Mulharrao to the dust even at the risk of his own life, yet that service, we say, is sufficient to entitle him to the respect and even gratitude of all honest men. No one—and surely least of all the Government of India—can regret that Baroda troubles have culminated in the way they did. If the Government of India do regret it, they are guilty of contemptible political cowardice. But we honestly believe they are glad that Baroda affairs have culminated, and with such a satisfactory result. How comes it, then, that the *Pi* is so angry with the Government of Bombay? Perhaps it imagined it perceived a pensive look on the face of its archangel and patrons generally, and thought that the reason was the gravity of Baroda affairs. The obsequious *Pi's* next fancy probably was that if it barked at everybody and everything whom it considered to have a share in bringing "Baroda troubles" to a culmination it would dispel the pensive looks and at the same time stand a better chance of getting more scraps from its generous patrons. Hence its furious yelping at the Government of Bombay and Colonel Phayre. But notwithstanding the ignoble yelping of all ill-mannered dogs we trust that Colonel Phayre will ride on in his Indian career uninjured, and reach at last a quiet haven, whether it be in the Political Residency of Aden or the Political Residency elsewhere.

JOBS IN THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, journalist and Government official, has occupied a good deal of public attention lately, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances attending his transmigration from his Bombay newspaper office to the Bengal Secretariat. Our contemporary, the *Englishman*, does not scruple to say that Mr. Knight's appointment as Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government was a job, because before he could be put into the situation Sir George Campbell had to find an appointment in the Small Causes Court for the gentleman who was ousted. It appears to us that Mr. Knight was a very lucky gentleman, and it gives us pleasure to think that his talents have been so much appreciated. But Mr. Knight himself does not appear to care much for his Secretaryship, for the way in which he wrote a week or two ago about Lord Northbrook in the *Friend of India* of course made it apparent that he did not mean to remain any longer in official traces. In our opinion he was very well off; but then there is no saying how Mr. Knight looks at the matter, and we all know him to be a wildly erratic meteor that prefers dropping from the heavens in a blaze of light to remaining quietly shining in its place among the stars. It has been said that Mr. Knight was asked to resign his Secretaryship when he bought the *Friend of India* and the *Indian Observer*; but we believe this is not exactly the case, as he was only asked if he *intended* to resign, to which he replied, "Certainly not, no thank ye," or words to that effect. He has since applied for and been granted "two months' privilege leave," with the object doubtless of enabling him to make up his mind about resigning. Seeing that he was not actually told to send in his resignation there must have been some reason for the extraordinary attack which Mr. Knight made on the Viceroy, and scandal says it is that Mr. Knight aspired to a Government of India Secretaryship and was refused, whereupon he grew vexed with the want of respect shown to his wishes by people who were apparently ignorant of his abilities. It seems probable, however, that Mr. Knight has altered his mind about resigning, for his recent apology to the public for writing so strongly against Lord Northbrook betokens a manifest desire to hold on by his appointment in the Bengal Secretariat, weather permitting. We trust, however, that Mr. Knight will be better advised. Indian journalism can ill-afford to lose those brilliant specimens of will-o'-the-wispish genius for which he is remarkable. We offer him this compliment as an excuse for leaving an appointment which is plainly inconsistent with his duties as a public writer. He knows well how to adopt it with all modesty; and if he retires gracefully by sending in a resignation which is manifestly expected from him he will save the public from discussing the scandal of a man practically having his newspapers subsidised at the rate of about Rs. 1,500 a month, for of course if he attends to the arduous work of looking after his newspapers he cannot do his duties properly in the Bengal Secretariat. Mr. Knight must either leave the public service or sever his connection with his newspapers. If he does not do so voluntarily public morality must compel the Bengal Government or the Government of India to ask him to do so; and he will save himself from this unpleasant predicament by assuming an indignant tone towards his benefactors and leaving them in well-feigned [illegible].

KATTYWAR POLITICAL AGENTS.

WE hear from Kattywar that since Mr. Peile assumed the office of Political Agent there, Mr. Gregor Grant's influence with the Durbars has entirely disappeared. Our readers may remember the lengthy discussion which the Jaitpur Succession Case occasioned, because, it was said, the claimant had resided in England and become a client of Gregor Grant before the case was re-opened, and yet this fact was not communicated to the Local Government. The *Times of India*, it will be remembered, discussed the question whether Grant's son-in-law, Colonel W. W. Anderson, then Political Agent, was aware of Grant's connection with the case, and whether he ought to have published it. We hear that Gregor Grant suffered in health from these disputes, though it is impossible to conceive why either he or the Political Agent should object to the facts being published.

Not long ago the Assistant Agent informed the Jaitpur family that the Marquis of Salisbury and the Bombay Government entirely concurred in the judgment of Mr. Jardine, the Judicial Commissioner, delivery of which Colonel Anderson stopped by telegram. Mr. Jardine decided that the claimant did not issue from the womb of Soda Bai, the Chief's widow: and that the whole claim was false and fraudulent. In this finding, Mr. Jardine concurred in the previous opinions of Colonel Lang, Mr. Justice Forbes, and Colonel Keatinge to the same effect.

Since a letter was written to the Jam of Jamnuggur, advising him to use Mr. Gregor Grant as an adviser in his endeavour to get Prince Kalubha recognized, no further offers of this kind of aid have emanated on behalf of Grant.

It is also rumoured that on account of the publicity which such matters now result in, there is little chance of Grant being employed as a legal agent for Mulharrao Gaekwar. Grant never was a political officer though he distinguished himself as a Judge of the Sudder Adawlut. His career on the Bench and the learning he there displayed are probably the reasons why he has competed so long against the Bar of England and of India, and acquired such a reputation in Kattywar trials.

JUDICIAL DELAYS—WHO IS TO BLAME?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent of to-day, "A Suitor," no doubt [illegible] describes and denounces the practice of barristers taking fees for cases in which they cannot and do not appear. The late Advocate General, Mr. White, was in the habit of refusing briefs that he could not attend to, and he was respected accordingly. In these days, however, certain counsel do not scruple even to absent themselves, deliberately, for their own pleasure and convenience, when by accepting briefs they have, in honour, bound themselves to appear in Court on a particular day.

But you very discreetly do not allow yourself to be shunted down this siding and stick to your original text that his Lordship the Chief Justice himself is in public opinion principally responsible for the Court arrears. Some of your numerous correspondents have even cited particular and glaring instances of delay. Allow *us* to ask whether it is not the case that in April 1874, His Lordship the Chief Justice, sitting with Mr. Justice Green, decided a case in appeal, which involved a highly important point in Hindoo Law? Is it not the case that in consequence of this decision (in which it is, we believe, doubtful if Mr. Green concurred) some seventy suits have been filed in the High Court, and that up to this present moment all endeavours to extract the judgment from his Lordship have been unsuccessful? Is it not the case that in consequence of such delay the successful party in the appeal has not been able to reap the advantage of his decree and has suffered pecuniary loss, and that the suitors in the seventy new cases are all being put to unnecessary anxiety and expense?

The question "who is to blame?" could be answered in five minutes if the High Court or the Government dared to publish a tabular statement, showing the state of the file on the Original and Appellate Sides (Bombay and Mofussil) on, say, the 1st June last, with a list of deferred judgments and the names of the Judges who have deferred them.

Let this be supplemented with a return showing the state of business in the office of the Taxing Officer and any schoolboy will be able to point out "who is to blame?"

KENGE & CARBOY.

26th June.

REFORMS WANTED IN THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Suitor," seems to me a little unfair in his criticism upon the members of the Bombay Bar. I would ask how is it possible under the present system of setting down causes in the High Court for a counsel to know beforehand whether he can attend to a case or not. In the afternoon of each day a list appears in the Court House of the cases set down for the next day. Until then no one can tell when or in what Court any particular case will come on for hearing. By that time the counsel engaged have read their briefs and got up their case, and, in fact, performed part of the work for which they are paid. It would be hardly reasonable, under these circumstances, to expect them to return their briefs and fees. But if they did return them, where would be the use of it? The case is on the board for hearing and may come on that day. If it *does* come on, the new counsel who must be engaged cannot have got up his case. If it *does not* come on that day, how can one be sure that the new counsel will be able to attend to the case when it is finally called on? And if one cannot be sure of this, what benefit has the client got by the return of the briefs. For the grievance that "A Suitor" complains of, there is a very simple remedy if the Chief Justice and the Prothonotary would only consent to apply it. The remedy is this. That cases should be allotted to a particular Judge or Court, the instant they are filed, and that the leading counsel should confine their practice to one or at most two Courts. There would be no hardship or loss to the counsel in this, for no counsel can attend to more than one case at once, and each leading counsel would of necessity be engaged on one side or the other in every case in the Court in which he practised. To the clients there would be a great gain, for as only one case can be tried in the same Court at the same time, a recurrence of the grievance complained of by "A Suitor" would be impossible. This practice prevails in the Courts of Chancery in England, and there is no good reason why it should not be introduced here. Counsel, however, cannot introduce the system unassisted. The late Advocate-General, Mr. White, did make the attempt to confine himself to one Court, but he had to give it up because he could not tell beforehand in what Court the cases would be tried and therefore could not tell which briefs to accept and which to refuse. There is one fruitful source of delay which the Judges alone can put an end to. I mean the practice of granting postponements on every frivolous protext. There is nothing [illegible] in the threat of which "R. E. B." complains. Many a time I have heard an experienced native litigant threaten to make it 'long cause' unless I 'made settle.' There is immense skill displayed every day in inventing excuses for delay. Some native clerks have quite a reputation for their ingenuity in this respect, and attract considerable business in consequence.

If the Judges would only make it a rule to refuse postponements except on payment of costs, it would put an end to a wonderful amount of vexatious delay.

SOLICITOR.

Bombay, 28th June.

THE PRACTICES OF BARRISTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader of Saturday reminds one of the practical lesson a very dear friend of mine learnt from a Bombay barrister. My friend was in the Army, and got into a scrape. He was not cunning in the way of the law, and instead of applying to a solicitor he wrote direct to the only barrister known by reputation in the station where he was quartered, sending him sheets and sheets of stuff to wade through and Rs. 100 to pay his expenses to Poona and back, and the balance was to go towards his fee and expenses. My friend was prudent. The barrister acknowledged the cash, asked the remitter to say all he had to say in a quarter sheet of note-paper, as he had no time to waste over the sheets sent him, and was told at the same time that the recipient was off to Kurrachee. The Poona trial came off without the barrister, and when my friend wrote for a refund or any portion of the unexpended money, he received the following laconic reply: "My dear Sir, a retainer is a *retainer*. Your's faithfully." My friend thought the barrister a prig, but I attribute this to his ignorance of the practice of barristers.

VICTIM.

DR. BLANEY'S PROPOSALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Blaney's scheme for a separate "hospital for European women and children," set forth in a letter in your issue of to-day, though commendable in itself, will, in the result, I am afraid, under existing circumstances—that of the proposed new E. G. Hospital being already in the field for public support—hardly meet with the aid he anticipates for it; and which, without doubt, it would have received at any other time, and which it is more than possible it will do, if the scheme is held over until such time as sufficient money has been collected for the formation of the proposed Endowment Fund in connexion with the new hospital.

When this happily occurs, Dr. Blaney may confidently, I think, bring his scheme before the public with every hope of success.

My immediate object in referring to the subject is to point out the possible harm that may occur to either or both proposed institutions, by urging their claims at the same time on the public, as it is not improbable; but that such a course may end in the sacrifice of one to make way for the other; it being open to question if the European community is wealthy enough to place both institutions simultaneously on the firm footing it is desirable they should be, in view of their future requirements.

It is with some diffidence I express my views in opposition to those of Dr. Blaney, and I am induced only to do so on finding that they are not singular, and in the belief that the doctor will refrain from putting his scheme (prominently) forward just now, should he be convinced of its unsuitableness to the opportunity, and this it has been my endeavour to show.

J. T.

Colaba, 28th June.

THE RECENT ROMISH CONVERSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The conversion of Miss Hodges to the Romish faith, which is now creating no little stir, has been ascribed to her connection with the Society of St. John the Evangelist, and to that lady's special vocation as a sister. Both of these conclusions are mere assumptions induced by a misapprehension of the true state of things, and the result of prejudice, which, with your permission, I should wish to see corrected.

First, then, Miss Hodges is not a Sister of Mercy or a Nun, and has taken no vows, renouncing either marriage or the world. She is a lady who came out to aid the Society, and her position was no more than that of the medical gentleman attached to the mission. Miss Hodges might, if she had chosen, got married or returned to England whenever she liked, and there was nothing to hinder her.

It is hardly generous to charge the Cowley Fathers with disseminating Popish doctrines, for it is a fact that these same Fathers were the means of preventing a whole family seceding to the Romish faith, and they are men who strongly [illegible]. That the attitude they have taken is decidedly anti-Romanist can receive no better confirmation than Bishop Meurin not thinking it beneath his dignity to attack them in one of his sermons.

The impression that those attaching themselves to what is contemptuously called the Ritualist party show a greater tendency to Papacy than other people is due to the *dictum* laid down by Monsignor Capel, that Rome is the inevitable goal of Ritualism, but experience has shown no greater fallacy to have ever obtained such ready circulation, for it is known Ritualism contributes no larger proportion to the ranks of Romanism than other sects. Instance the most illustrious of the recent additions to that Church, the Marquis of Bute, a stanch Presbyterian, and the Earl of Ripon, a no churchman, and an eminent Freemason, than which fraternity the Romish Church have no greater detractors.

I may just add in conclusion, Miss Hodges took the step of embracing the Romish faith without the consent or cognizance of the Fathers, relying entirely upon her own weak judgment.

ONE WHO KNOWS THE FATHERS.

AN APPEAL TO THE SPORTING COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article in your to-day's issue headed "Bombay's attempts to amuse itself" must, I should think, have caught the eye of all sportsmen, and I sincerely trust it will read them a lesson, and instil into their apathetic souls that simple but great truth,

> "That all work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy."

Again and again, and year after year, has Bombay striven to start a Gymkhana in order to counteract the apathy, and rouse into activity the slumbering energies of a sporting Anglo-Indian community, and every stimulant that could excite has been resorted to in the way of glaring prospectuses headed by members of Council and high Government officials with a promise of support in every branch to "drive dull care away," but all the efforts hitherto made have been only spasmodic—so long as the spasm lasted, it was acute enough indeed, but inherent and ineradicable apathy by efflux of time has invariably asserted itself, and the spasms ceased to exist.

Now, what is the cause of this? I, for one, Sir, cannot divine. Why in a place like Bombay, where so many energetic sportsmen abound, cannot this crying want for a Gymkhana be supplied? We see in nearly every other station in India a flourishing Gymkhana but not one here. The very fact that this year the energy for sport has again burst forth stronger than ever, and more than 130 gentlemen in less than a week have enrolled themselves as members of the contemplated Gymkhana, leads one to suppose that it would be no difficult matter to carry out; but those who have the management of affairs find it a very different thing. A Pavilion adapted to the purpose and approved of by Government must be erected where cricket, foot-ball, badminton, lawn tennis, golf, polo, frog, and other sporting members can assemble, keep their kit, dress, library, &c., and, moreover, discuss and arrange for sport—and where those who are overcome by fatigue, or gentlemen who are able to snatch a few leizure hours from the toils of arduous and exacting professions can ensconce themselves in long arm chairs, quietly smoke the fragrant pipe and quaff the beatific beverage of Bass, and where refreshments of every description, and of the best quality, can be supplied at a moment's notice. Oh! what an elysium would such a building be to the sporting community of Bombay! Yet all this cannot be accomplished without money. A sum of Rs. 14,000, —at least, to put up the erection—is required, and it is the gentlemen who have at present enrolled, and who may hereafter enroll their names as members of the proposed Gymkhana, that are now urged to come forward with their donations, or the matter will in all probability again fall through as it has done on all former occasions. Let each gentleman give up the price of one weekly big dinner at his Club, and the subsequent consequential expenses thereof, and apply them to the fund of the Gymkhana Pavilion and he would find that such an arrangement would alike be beneficial to the Pavilion, and his own constitution, and also soon see as magnificent an erection rising on the maidan as any there is in Bombay.

There is no doubt that this is the time to strike when the "iron is hot," and the *furore* is on every sportsman—moreover, this is the spring-time of India, when the Bombay sun is said to rarify and sublimate the intellect, and when those

> "Sweet nurslings of the vernal skies,
> Bath'd in soft airs, and fed with dew"

in verdure clad our parched-up maidan like a broad cloth of green velvet, and invite all humanity to healthful recreations.

Therefore, all you sporting gentlemen of Bombay who wish to see this crying want of a Gymkhana supplied, come forward at once with your "shiners"—shell out! shell out! and you will soon see (to use an expression just now in vogue) "the effect thereof will be *grand*," and every of your wants to carry on sports and pastimes in all branches will be supplied.

JACK.

Bombay, 28th June.

THE NEW REGULATION MILITARY WATERPROOF OVERCOAT, together with Regimental Buttons, can be obtained at WATSON & COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street, Rampart Row, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE LATE FIRE AT SIMLA.

ALLAHABAD, 28th June.

The inquiry just heard before the Deputy Commissioner of Simla into the origin of the recent fire in Upper Simla bazaar has established that nothing beyond the fact of an occurrence can at present or is likely hereafter to be determined as to its origin.

Messrs. Hamilton [illegible] West, in whose premises the mischief began, had insured their stock in trade only a few days before and thereby incurred suspicion of having had a hand in its destruction. But it is stated that suspicion might with equal justice rest on the Municipal Commissioners who are known to have negotiated unsuccessfully for the purchase of the buildings now most opportunely cleared away.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RANGOON, 28th June.

The rumoured rebellion at Mandalay is unconfirmed. It is considered very doubtful.

No further news of Sir D. Forsyth's movements.

There is still considerable distress and famine amongst the Karens, but the famine considered to be gradually disappearing.

GRAND REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, 28th June.

A grand review was held at Aldershot to-day before H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Sultan of Zanzibar; 20,000 men of all ranks were on the ground.

THE INUNDATIONS AT TOULOUSE.

PARIS, 28th June.

The Assembly have voted one million francs for the relief of the inhabitants of Toulouse who have been rendered houseless by the floods of the Garonne.

LONDON, 26th June.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollers	5¼.
Exchange on India	1s. 9¼d.
Oriental Bank shares	£45-10
Chartered do.	£14-10
Do. Mercantile shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£19
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£63,375,000
„ Notes in circulation	£93,375,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	99
4½ do do	91
5 do do	98
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅜
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103⅜
Bar Silver	55 13/16

The sum of £41,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 28th June, 4-5 p.m.—Weather windy, wind W., Ther. 82. Fall of rain 7 inches.

Carwar, 28th June, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind W. 3 to 4, Ther. 85. Fall of rain 17 cents.

Mangalore, 28th June, 4-24 p.m.—Weather fine, wind N. W., Ther. max. 84, min. 78, W. B. 80. Fall of rain 4 inches.

Tuticorin, 28th June, 5 p.m.—Weather fair, wind W., Ther. 92.

Vengurla, 28th June, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. strong, Ther. 88. Fall of rain 15 cents.

Cholera has again broken out in Colombo, and close on 50 cases have been reported, something like one-half of which have proved fatal.

A telegram received at Singapore from Hongkong on the morning of the 12th June stated that the s. s. Douglas was most daringly attacked by pirates in Foo Chow river on the morning of the 27th May. One Englishman and several Chinese were killed.

Apparently the first burst of the monsoon this year is more than usually severe in other places than in Bombay, where it has been remarkably mild. We read in the Ceylon papers that during the week ending 23rd June in Colombo the heaviest storm and rainfall [illegible] place that has been experienced since 1872.

A. F. Chambers who has been tried in Hongkong for embezzling 43,000 dlrs. the money of the Hon. J. Whittall, and 17,850 dlrs., the money of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., managers of the Canton Insurance Company, has been sentenced to nine years' penal servitude.

The *Lucknow Times* furnishes us with the following remarkable sporting intelligence:—"Galopin is a lucky horse, in this country he put Rs. 31,000 into the pockets of a private of H.M.'s 85th Regiment at Lucknow, who had taken a ticket in the Umbella Derby Sweep."

The Dacca paper, the *Bengal Times*, contains the following item of news:—"By the last mail a letter has been received from Miss Carpenter, stating her intention to visit Dacca during the following autumn. Mr. W. B. Livingstone, of the Dacca College, will entertain Miss Carpenter during her stay here."

The quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign ports during the month of May last amounted to 2,62,745 bales, equal to 10,29,45,864 lbs., or 1,31,308½ candies, and valued at Rs. 2,65,61,978. The ship Charlotte Croom took the largest quantity at one time—namely, 11,573 bales, valued at Rs. 12,30,215, and went to Liverpool via the Cape of Good Hope.

A correspondent of the *North China Herald* reports an insurrection in Manchuria, and the despatch of troops to suppress it. It is said that the trouble is connected with the mines. The Government are perpetually endeavouring to repress an industry which they had better legalise. It is said that the Mandarin who has been deputed to arrange matters, is inclined to report in favour of this view.

The Supreme Court of Shanghai had been occupied for several days at the end of the month of May last with the Fusing v. Ocean collision case. Judgment was delivered on the 26th May to the effect that both vessels were in fault, and that the damage sustained by both, together with that occasioned to the cargo, be added together, and that half the damage be borne by each vessel. The damages against the Ocean were laid at Tls. 200,000.

Private telegrams have reached Singapore on June 12th from China, announcing that the edge of a typhoon passed over Hongkong on Monday evening, the 7th June, and that the Macao steamer had to [illegible] seven miles from Macao, where she was blown clean over by the strength of the wind and most on board drowned, Captain Carrol included. Macao is said to have suffered most, but in Hongkong many natives have been killed and drowned.

The following is a complete list of the staff of the New Indian Museum, as given by the *Englishman*:—Dr. Forbes Watson, Director; Dr. G. Birdwood, Curator; Mr. F. Moore, Assistant Curator; mechanical arrangements, Mr. G. Aston; Botanical section, Dr. M. C. Cook; Mineralogical section, Lieut. J. R. Royle; Art section, Mr. C. T. Townshend, Mr. C. Clarke, Mr. S. A. Pras, and Mr. A. N. Little; Botany, Mr. H. Middleton Rogers; Zoology, Mr. F. Campbell Moore and Mr. S. H. Isaacson.

The annual Government notice for the purchase of remounts has been published, and from it we see that the requirements for 1875-76 are one thousand horses. For the following year six hundred only will be wanted. The horses must be between the ages of four and seven, and the average price of each remount has been fixed at Rs. 550. But, says the notice, "every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit."

Heavy falls of rain in Ceylon have caused the inundation of large tracts of country, inflicting much hardship on the inhabitants by the destruction of their houses and effects, the loss of their pigs and poultry. The crops, [illegible] a position to be hurt by [illegible] far that the young rice [illegible]. This heavy rain [illegible] precursor of a similarly [illegible] may [illegible] fall of rain in Bombay. There are indications at present that in the present monsoon the fall of rain will be more than usually great.

[illegible] weather at Alibag, on the other side of the harbour, has been terrific for the [illegible] days. On Friday at daybreak a large [illegible] was made out quietly steaming on so [illegible] Kadoo Rock from the south. If it [illegible] instead of ebbtide, she would [illegible] on the top of the Jeddo very quickly; as it was, the life boat watchmen on the Fort warned her off, by minute guns so she stood out to sea and made for Bombay. It is supposed she must have been the Juno from Trieste which arrived in Bombay on the 25th; but what was she doing south of Alibag?

The Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Herald* calls attention to a memorial in the Peking *Gazette* of the 15th March, from the Governor of Yunnan, relating to the arrival of Burmese Tribute-bearers at the provincial capital, during last March. This evidently is the Mission which preceded Colonel Browne's party, and which is supposed in India to have pre-arranged the attack. This correspondent notes that changes of officials have been made in Yunnan, which is significant, and shows the error of delay. Nothing is more natural than that the Mandarins implicated should be removed out of sight; and probably by the time the British officers arrive, there will be no one left to examine.

We understand from the *Englishman* that at the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Calcutta on Thursday evening Mr. J. B. Roberts was elected Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Bengal, in the place of Mr. H. D. Sandeman. The sermons of Father Lafont have had the effect of giving greater vitality to the craft, and the number of applicants for admission has, during the last few weeks, been more numerous than for many previous months. With such an increase in the masonic forces it has been resolved to build a grand lodge as the property of the brethren, the present lodge being only rented; and it is hoped that sufficient funds will be collected in time to enable the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone to be performed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The *Courier*, a Shanghai paper, learns that one of Mr. Margary's Chinese attendants has arrived at Hankow, having escaped death himself through being absent from Manwein on an errand, at the time of the murder. He was told that the two Chinese with Mr. Margary at the time (his cook and a man he had brought with him from the Shanghai Consulate) fought desperately, the latter killing several of his opponents before he himself was overpowered. Margary was killed before he had time to strike a blow. After despatching him and his two attendants, the crowd proceeded to his lodgings, where they found the teacher and the boy, whom they literally cut in pieces. Of course they stole everything they could lay hands on. The correspondent gathered this information from his teacher, who saw and talked with the man the morning he wrote the account. But it is said that the man is half silly from privation and suffering, and is as yet unable to give a very coherent account of his proceedings. He had begged his way to Hankow, hiding all through the day and travelling only at night.

The *Madras Mail* regrets to have heard by telegram of the death of Dr. William Evatt Wright, Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, which melancholy event occurred at Coonoor at 5 minutes after two, on Friday morning last. He had been ailing for several months but symptoms of a disease which caused his death—analogous to that which proved fatal to the late Emperor Napoleon—were not recognised till after Lord Hobart's demise, and Dr. Wright's departure with the Government to the Neilgherries. Dr. Wright entered the Medical Department in 1868, acted as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Guntoor, in 1870; was Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Masulipatam in 1871; Civil Surgeon, Cocanada in 1872; and was appointed officiating Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, Madras, and Professor of Pathology in 1873. He succeeded Dr. M. C. Furnell as Surgeon to Lord Hobart, on the 27th December 1873. As a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Governor has ordered the public breakfast and receptions at Octacamund to be postponed until the 10th proximo.

Referring to the Yunnan outrage the *North China Herald* writes as follows:—The facts of the case would seem, however, to show that at the very moment when the Government at Peking was granting a safe conduct to Mr. Margary, and declaring its willingness to permit the exploration of the border, it was actually pursuing its old and ridiculous policy of using all the influence in its power to prevent intercommunication. We use the term ridiculous advisedly,—not in reference to the results of this policy, but to the childish reason which led to its inauguration and continuance. It may be impossible to convince the Chinese, by reasonable arguments, of the senselessness of the position they have taken up; but if the Government can be brought to see that it is simply rendering itself a subject for ridicule, and that its arguments cannot be accepted as the productions of [illegible] eventually be saved the humiliation of yielding to force what it has steadily refused to grant to reason. Every little incident so far goes to prove that the course of conduct which led to the murder of Mr. Margary and the treacherous attack on the Expedition at large, was only in pursuance of a policy dictated from Peking, and for which the Government is as clearly responsible as if it had sent down express orders to murder the party."

The steamers laden with teas from Hankow, although not actually "racing" this year, are apparently seeking to make as rapid passages as possible, and have made splendid runs from Hankow and Woosung to Singapore. The first to pass through, we learn from the Singapore papers of the 12th June, was the s. s. Glenartney, on the 30th May, ten days from Hankow and 8 days 12 hours from Woosung. She was followed on the 31st by the Deucalion, which loaded at Shanghai, and on the 1st instant by the Bengal, also ten days from Hankow. The other tea vessels are the Fleurs Castle on the 4th, the Glenearn on the 5th, and the Glenfalloch and Hankow on the 10th. The Glenartney, Bengal, Glenfalloch, and Hankow, all made the run from Woosung to Singapore under 9 days,—the latter being only 8 days 7 hours,—and the Fleurs Castle and Glenearn, both of which encountered a typhoon on the 31st May, were only a few hours over 9 days,—so that the ships seem to be pretty well matched in point of speed. The typhoon experienced by these two ships blew with considerable violence at Hongkong and Macao, though the damage at both places was trifling compared with the terrific storm of September last. The Macao steamer Poyang was blown over while lying at anchor under shelter of the land, and nearly all on board, numbering some three hundred souls, were drowned.

The *Penang Gazette* of 12th June supplies the latest intelligence from Acheen as follows:—A general attack upon the Dutch positions had been talked of for some time, and on the night of the 26th May an effort was made by the Achinese chiefs to bring their men into the field. The attack, directed against two out-posts only, Lamteboo and Lamara Oleyloo, was easily and speedily repulsed by the Dutch, without any loss whatever on their side. Evident signs of discouragement are beginning to display themselves in the Achinese camp, and one of the influential headmen is said to have refused to take any further active part in the struggle. The state of health of the Dutch troops remains unsatisfactory.

The same paper has been requested by the Prime Minister to the Government of Achin, to state that on or about the [illegible] May, the Achinese attacked and captured an outwork near the Craton called Biampadan, in the occupation of the Dutch. The captors became possessed of 4 canon, 500 shot and 60 arms of precision. The Dutch lost 83 killed and wounded among the Europeans. Of the Javanese 55 were *hors de combat*; 5 deserted to the Achinese side along with 7 women. One of the principal Dutch officers had his horse shot under him and was himself killed. The Achinese loss amounted to 18 killed. The news of this action was brought to the Maharaja from Geghau. We may mention that the Dutch have received no information regarding the action.

Speaking of the failure of Collie and Co., of London, the *Ceylon Times* writing at Colombo on the 23rd inst, says:—"The failure of the large Manchester house of Messrs. A. Collie & Co. has caused the suspension of the London house of Messrs. Shand & Co. This in turn so seriously affected the position of the local firm of Messrs. C. Shand & Co. that they had to summon a meeting of their creditors. Much sympathy is felt with the Ceylon house, the position of which has ever been undoubted, and which has been managed, especially of late years, with such caution and ability as to secure a lucrative and growing business. There is, however, every probability that Messrs. C. Shand and Company will speedily resume business. Among other houses affected by the failure of Collie & Co., one or two London firms connected with Ceylon have been brought down. Mr. J. C. Fowlie and Messrs. John Anderson & Co., have had, like Messrs. Shand & Co., to suspend payment, and have brought uneasiness upon their Ceylon friends. We are delighted to learn what might simply have been expected from the known caution of the resident partner, that Messrs. Fowlie, Richmond & Co. are unaffected by the difficulties of their London friend; and so good is their Ceylon business that Messrs. Duncan, Anderson & Co. have merely gone into liquidation. The business of the latter firm will be carried on under the name of Macgregor & Co. As the mail closes the tone of business in Colombo is much more confident; and there are good hopes entertained that there will be no further disasters to local commerce."

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to suggest to the working committee of the European Hospital Endowment Fund that they should make a number of boxes to be put up in our churches, railway stations, principal European emporiums, Custom Houses, hotels, and merchants' offices, for collecting small subscriptions which might be sent in or called for monthly.

It often happens that strangers passing through the city desire to give small sums which they do not know how to send, and from this and other sources a monthly fund might be formed which would go far to help the good work in hand.

W. G.

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—This library is one of the oldest institutions in Bombay, it having been established in the year 1845. Unlike other similar native institutions, it has risen into importance steadily though slowly. The rates of subscription to members being comparatively moderate, it is accessible to all the classes of society in Bombay. The stock of books, periodicals and newspapers is sufficiently large to satisfy the reading curiosity of even the highly educated. Notwithstanding these advantages, it is to be regretted that of late it has ceased to be as useful as it was before. The Managing Committee have lately made a rule, which as yet to my knowledge does not appear on the records of the institution, that no member should be allowed to enter the rooms of the library where the books are located, or to take out of bookshelves or book-cases any book that he may like to choose, before getting it issued to him. Since the foundation of the library there was no such prohibitory rule, and all the members will agree with me, that no rule could be more disadvantageous and annoying to them. It is true that the members are furnished with the catalogue of books duly numbered, and the books can be called for and issued by giving to the librarian the title and the number of the book required. But many a time it has occurred to me—as it must have occurred to many—that the mere title of the book as given in the catalogue was not enough to enable me to judge whether it would suit my taste and whether I should have it issued to me. To make a choice, the bookshelves must be open as heretofore to all the members without distinction. The present policy of producing books one after another to a member at his request to enable him to choose any out of them is, on the very face of it, most troublesome and vexatious. It appears from the annual voting list of the members that one and all of them are men of unexceptionable character, and it is an insult that they should be prevented from having a direct access to bookshelves. If I am not misinformed, in introducing this rule the Managing Committee have acted on the suggestion of an interested individual against whom bitter complaints had been laid before the Committee. I do not believe the talked about charge against the Committee, that it is indifferent to the interests of the institution and too much engrossed with cares for their wordly aggrandizement, to look after the wants and grievances of a large number of readers who constitute the library. It is the duty of the Committee as a conscientious and highly upright body of educated and enlightened men to actually inquire into the wants of the institution, and not to lend a willing ear to the insinuations or unfounded complaints of interested parties. Unless, therefore, the insulting prohibition, which is as inconvenient to the members as it is discreditable to the Committee—if it has really proceeded from the Committee—is forthwith cancelled, I am sorry to say that to my knowledge there are about a dozen members who would leave the library for ever.

Bombay, 26th June. A MEMBER.

RIVAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I observe in your issue of 19th instant a letter by one who has made a poor attempt at wit by signing himself "Thems my 'Positive' Sentimens."

The letter in question is in allusion to mine published by you on 17th idem, in which I contrasted the working of the Positive Life Assurance Company with that of the "Royal," and proved how the progress of the former is much greater than that of the latter during the first 10 years of its existence.

An intelligent and unbiased person in replying to such a letter as mine, would have taken up my arguments and comparisons, and treated them in detail, refuting or proving them fallacious; but the writer of the letter now under notice, instead of following that course, stumbles about amidst a number of vague and unsupported statements, and no one can fail to see that he has most lamentably failed to controvert the facts brought forward by me.

He begins with an attempt at sarcasm which is very lame indeed, inasmuch as every one regrets expenditure, while the expenses of the "Positive," although admitted to be heavy, are almost justified by the results.

In connection with the expenditure, however, I quote from the *Commercial World* (of 15th May last) "that [illegible] accumulated a large amount of premium income, do not set forth on the face of their accounts what it has cost them in annual expenses to obtain that income" as the "Positive" has done, "for the expenses grow less as a society increases in age and in favour with the public. It is not from the premium income and the annual expenses that an opinion can be formed as to the stability of a Life Assurance Office, or the amount of profits which it is able to divide amongst its assured. The test is, what is the amount of liabilities upon the insurances, what is the amount of accumulated funds, and what is the value to the members of the insurances in force. The two last items should be added together and deducted from the first, before an attempt is made to ascertain what is the actual position of any office."

I would therefore ask any of the old companies to come forward and state the actual expenditure incurred by them during, say the first ten years of their existence, and the public will *then* only be able to contrast such expenditure with that of the "Positive" and to *fairly* criticise the same.

Referring to the twentieth report of the British Equitable Assurance Company, read at the meeting held on the 3rd of May last, I see it stated that 41¼ per cent. of the gross premiums received, have been added to the *accumulated fund*. Now, what does the "Positive" do in this respect? It places 80 per cent. of the gross premiums in *special trust* for its policy-holders.

I may well echo "Thems my 'Positive' Sentimens" words and say "further comment is unnecessary," when this fact is obvious.

It is apparent that if the "Positive" was an uninfluential concern, the great agitation in opposition to it would not have been raised, but as it cuts into the vitals of the old companies, and shows how they have been existing for years on inequitable and disproportionate rates of premium charged to the public, it is quite natural they should strive their utmost to oppose it. The "Positive" must in the end override all opposition with its just and sound principles.

After the above general remarks I shall revert to the letter under notice, and I trust that you will not refuse to afford me space for this letter in your valuable journal.

Regarding the £2,000 paid for Mr. Barrow's Indian expenses which "Thems my 'Positive' Sentimens" states ought to have been covered by £500.

This is one of those haphazard statements which anybody can make, even on ordinary occasions, and respecting the most trivial expenses.

Granting that the amount appears large, we must before passing judgment, know the period over which the expenditure extended, and the result of the same.

The latter is apparent in the business of the company, and I presume the time could not have been much under six months. Accepting it as such, I do not think that Mr. Barrow has been much overpaid at the rate of say Rs. 3,300 a month, which, besides including his travelling and hotel expenses, is little enough to compensate him for the loss of his business during his absence from home.

In the remarks made by "Thems my 'Positive' Sentimens" viz. "thank goodness I have nothing now to do with the Positive either as a shareholder or policy-holder," there is an apparent viciousness which marks the writer as a vindictive antagonist of the "Positive," and not one who is in the habit of judging matters calmly and without prejudice.

There is indeed a vast contrast between the "Positive" and the "Oriental," the former having branches and agencies all over the world, while the latter is a local institution started on the principles of the "Positive," proving unquestionably how sound and equitable those principles are considered.

The remark that the old system of life insurance is *generally* conducted on sound and economical principles ought to be taken in contrast with the principles of the "Positive," by an adherence to which, loss to the assured is simply impossible, and this has been demonstrated over and over again.

The random assertion that the business of the "Positive" has not been unprecedented remains to be proved. Let "Thems my 'Positive' Sentimens" show by authenticated figures that *any* other Life Assurance Company has done the same business as the "Positive" in the short space of three years from its commencement.

In reply to his observation respecting the trust funds of the "Positive," I would simply quote from Messrs. Gaddum and Company's letter regarding these funds republished by you in your issue of 16th instant, viz, a list of the policies is handed to the Official Trustee with eighty per cent of the premia received in respect of such policies; and if the company stopped payment, the funds in the possession of the Official Trustee, *would not be sent to London*, but would be retained by him for the benefit of the assured in Bombay, in accordance with the terms of the Bombay Trust Deed.

With regard to the word *manipulate* to which exception has been taken, I would refer "Thems my 'Positive' Sentimens" to his "Webster," in which he will find that the word signifies "to treat, work, or operate with the hands"; and in this sense people who have the control and investment of funds must manipulate them.

The remark regarding the burden, which a large capital is to a Life Assurance Company when properly managed is ludicrous. The capital cannot be a burden when it is profitably invested, and it affords besides an additional security to the policy-holders. But seeing that the Royal Insurance Company has a capital of two millions sterling, of which £289,545 are *actually paid up*, the disparaging remark applies equally to that institution as well as to the "Positive," whose paid up capital is within a few thousand pounds of that of the "Royal."

I really *feel* for the writer of the letter under reply, when at a loss for a simile he descends to that between "chalk and cheese." It is as Shakespeare says "a good swift simile, but something currish."

I conclude by repeating my hope that you will insert this letter in an early issue of your paper.

June 28. FAIR PLAY.

EXCHANGE MYSTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Perhaps "One Interested," whose letter appeared in your issue of Saturday, will understand the mysteries of exchange, if he wraps up fifty rupees in a parcel, books it by the Parcel Post and then insures it, and in the end ascertains the amount of sterling money his packet will realise on being cashed at home. Reverse the process, and let his friends in England make up a packet of £5 and he will find that the Rs. 11-2-1 per sovereign realised in India will leave him very little profit when all charges are paid. Banks whose parcels are larger than those of private individuals can of course make a slight profit out of their transactions.

P.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KHANDALLA, 26th June.

You will be surprised at hearing from Khandalla now that all the rank, beauty and fashion are enjoying themselves in Poona, the queen of the West. By the bye, rumour whispers that beauty is very well represented at Poona this season and consequently "your own" is hastening his departure to that favourite resort of the fair sex.

Now, why should Poona season be so enjoyable more so than other places? I think the following is, perhaps, the true reason. Being so close to Bombay, with a preferable climate to the latter, Poona enjoys the *first* of the fair creatures that journey to Eastern climes. In Poona you always meet young ladies just come out from home, and being charmed with the novelty of Indian life, and the extra amount of freedom they here enjoy, they naturally look at everything with a bright and pleasant face, which is a pleasure not only to themselves but to all of us old Indians, who have the luck to come across them. And, again, they have not become thoroughly grafted to their mamma's notions of R.A.P. being "the one thing necessary" to matrimony; consequently they have the good taste to enjoy the society of subs. as much if not more than their older brethren in the Service.

But I find I am digressing most terribly. A change has come over this little sanitarium, usually deserted in the rains, by the arrival of a detachment of the Royal Fusiliers from Baroda on Monday afternoon. They came by rail direct from Baroda, changing lines at Dadur junction. I took a good look at them, and was surprised at their healthy appearance after the amount of roughing they have lately had. I hope for their sakes they will be free from sickness for a few days, as I hear they are to be moved from here to Poona to rejoin head-quarters as soon as the medical authorities consider such a step safe. The party consists of two officers—Lieutenants Groube and Thackwell—and 106 rank and file. A further detachment is expected here to-day. They were very fortunate in getting their baggage and themselves ensconced in barracks before the rain came down.

Nobody who has not been to Khandalla can imagine what the rain is like here; I have not been able to walk outside the bungalow since Monday evening. Floods and torrents of rain are occasionally relieved by a mist that penetrates even to the clothes packed away in one's portmanteau. Fires are of no avail against a blinding mist that sweeps down from the hills, penetrates your house (however well shut up) and passes on again, only to be succeeded by others still moister and with greater powers of penetration.

I went over the barracks here to satisfy my curiosity as to the amount of preparation made before sending troops to the most rainy place that it would be possible to select. They are well built and roomy, with good verandahs all round, in two blocks. Each block can accommodate about 80 men, but in cases of emergency as many as 100 have been put up. I should imagine them charming in the hot weather, but the roofs evidently were not intended to stand this sort of weather. In some places the rain pours through, and I cannot but think that the authorities should have taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with their condition, before sending up troops that have already suffered far more than their fair share of discomfort, &c. during the last five months in a climate as unhealthy as is Baroda.

I doubt not that the change for a few days, say a week, would be beneficial, as the thermometer averages about 73° as contrasted to the 106°, which seems to have been the average heat in the tents at Baroda; but if the troops are kept up much longer there will be an amount of fever and sickness, which will make the authorities regret that they did not make better provision for keeping the barracks dry and fairly comfortable.

All the visitors to this charming little sanitarium (in the hot weather) have left, and the place looks anything but inviting. The views are really magnificent: when the mist rolls away you get a glimpse of the luxuriously verdant foliage of the ravines, into which pour from immense heights neverceasing torrents. The beauty of these cascades as they roar over the huge boulders almost makes one forget for the time the discomfort that rain invariably brings with it. I saw a very pretty view of the sea a few days ago, with a couple of vessels sailing over its apparently placid waters. It was through a cleft between two high hills that seemed to me made for the express view of reminding a lonely traveller that he is not so far removed from the civilised world as the grandeur of the scenery might lead him to suppose.

P.S.—It is my unpleasant task to inform you of [illegible] Fusiliers that arrived on Monday last. The case occurred suddenly this morning in barracks and the poor fellow breathed his last this afternoon.

I have just returned from the railway station, drenched to the skin, *malgre* one of Watson's waterproofs. A further detachment of one officer, Captain Maude, and 59 rank and file of the Fusiliers arrived by the 12 o'clock train from Baroda. Owing to the outbreak of cholera in the barracks it was considered advisable to keep the men at the railway station and await telegraphic instructions from the Qr.-Mr. General, Poona Division.

Numerous telegrams were sent backwards and forwards to the Quartermaster General and Deputy Surgeon General with the final result of the last arrived detachment being ordered to join the other in barracks and await further orders.

The coffin for the deceased soldier has been telegraphed for to Poona, but has not yet arrived.

I will write from Poona in a few days, I hope, when there will probably be news of a more amusing nature than is to be had on the top of the ghauts.

RAJCOTE, 25th June.

Since Sunday last (the 20th) we have had pretty good showers of rain which have cooled the atmosphere somewhat. Up to date 3 inches and 22 cents of rain have fallen namely, 31st May, 23 cents; 5th June, 9 cents; 17th, 8 cents; 19th, 42 cents; 20th, 1 inch 62 cents; 23rd, 8 cents; 24th 70 cents; total 3-22.

The grass has sprung up, and in a week hence, the ground will assume an emerald hue.

Government appear to be alive to the necessity of adopting the English language, as the medium of communication between it and the chiefs and people of the province, as will appear by the subjoined notification issued by the Political Agent on the 9th instant:—

"Under instructions from Government, it is hereby notified for general information that from 1st September next all memorials of special appeal must be presented to Government in the English language."

This is as it should be; but it unfortunately happens that the chiefs and people place more value on the length and greater dimensions their memorials assume, than on the quality of the matter treated of. A half educated person who indulges in tautology, and who can put together a string of unmeaning words and ill-constructed sentences, is more sought after than one who can write sensible and plain English, and whose style is brief but convincing. Government have, I see, lately impressed upon heads of departments the propriety of brevity in the preparation of their annual and other reports, and I think that as brevity is acknowledged to be "the soul of wit," appeals and other representations containing needless repetitions should be returned to their senders.

Another important notification has been issued by Mr. Peile on the 15th instant, which is as follows:—

"Robberies being much more frequent than they ought to be on some of the high roads in Kattywar, the Political Agent requests that the chiefs will prohibit their subjects from travelling with valuable property and no guard, and will arrange that travellers may obtain from the village police patells on demand a 'valavo' of one pupaita or more, and thereupon notify that any traveller who is robbed after neglecting to ask for a 'valavo' will not be compensated for his loss."

The talooka of Mallia is overrun with a predatory tribe called "Mianas," who have always given trouble, and who the chief found it difficult to keep in order owing to his criminal jurisdiction being very much limited, but from the following notification by the Political Agent, dated 23rd June, it will be seen that a remedy has been applied:—

"It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to raise the Thakore of Mallia from the 5th to the 4th class in the scale of the Chiefs of Kattywar in order to give him larger powers for dealing with the tribe of Mianas in his territory.

"The Thakore of Mallia will therefore exercise jurisdiction of the 4th class from the date of this notification."

The Roman Catholic Chaplain, Mr. DeSilva, has not pulled on well with his congregation ever since his arrival here during last year, when they had cause to complain of his conduct to the Bishop; the sore having been healed by a sort of apology, the complaint was not pressed, but now the majority of his congregation are so dissatisfied with his conduct that they desire his removal and propose asking for it.

MADRAS, 24th June.

Latest advices from Burma inform us that Sir Douglas Forsyth's party has met with a favourable reception, and that His Majesty of the Golden Feet is inclined to yield to any demands that may be made of him. This sounds all very well, but judging from past experience it is doubtful how much dependence can be placed on His Majesty's pledges or promises, which seem vastly like "pie-crusts" made to be broken. He has never yet faithfully adhered to the letter of any treaty that has been made. Now, however, we may accept his excuses or explanations with reference to the present difficulty. There are very few Englishmen in India, or at all acquainted with *native* duplicity who can for a moment doubt that the Burmese Government both connived at, and were privy to, the disasters which befel the late expeditions. Still it seems that a lot of semi-barbarians can trail the British flag in the dust, murder its representatives, and escape all consequences with impunity by granting treaties and concessions which never are kept, or by payment of indemnity accompanied by a few honeyed speeches which, looking at past precedents, no one can for a moment believe. A casual remark made the other day by one who served in a former Burmese campaign with distinction struck me as very *apropos*. Speaking of the way in which the present King is allowed to befool us to the top of his bent, the remark was—"He would not have done so a few years ago or his house would be about his ears in no time." Now, mark the difference, not only can the Burmese King break and ignore treaties, ill-use British subjects in his dominions, and see our Envoy murdered with impunity by his personal friends and allies; but the Ambassador sent to demand reparation goes humbly to the throne of this cunning half-savage, *with his boots off*. The representative of the greatest Christian nation in the world goes more humbly to this earthly Monarch than he would to the throne of the God we worship. Can we wonder that natives fail to understand or perceive our boasted supremacy when soft words will at any time avert the threatened vengeance? All the treaties in the world cannot recall Mr. Margary to life, and the first duty a powerful Government owes its subjects is to accord a full and complete satisfaction for all injuries and insults offered to their lives and property. Would Kaiser William or the Czar of Russia thus tamely submit to have such a gross and wonton act smoothly glossed over? No! Had it happened anywhere under the *regime* of either Monarch, their guns would long ere this have thundered out mete tokens of their displeasure, but the British Government of these days loves peace, no matter what the cost.

Meanwhile Madras is still much as usual—as gay as can be expected during the absence of the brighter luminaries at the hills. If the epidemic form of "badminton" is so bad at the last named blissful abode, it has taken a much more mild form here, merely a weekly gathering of the military *clique* in the Fort to indulge in their favourite pastime, enlivened by the strains of H. M.'s 89th band. A few heavy showers which fell lately have done wonders towards lowering the temperature, and really with a good sea-breeze constantly blowing there is not so much in the weather for a really contented man to cavil at. Prickly-heat is giving place to a plague of boils, (most annoying they are too) which scarcely any one escapes, and flies and mangoes have come into season together, both crops plentiful. The Orpheus Operetta Company are winning both laurels and rupees amongst us; they certainly are about the best troupe it has been my lot to see in India; Harry Leslie fully sustains his old reputation for making one laugh. Mr. Pierce has several new songs of his own composition, and really good ones too, whilst his performance on the Lithophone is alone an entertainment of no common order. Mr. Norville still sings the most bewitching love ballads, though I fancy, if anything, his voice is hardly so sweet as it used to be. Mr. Hogarth is the same or even better with his rich mellow baritone; whilst as for the ladies—Mesdames Pierce and Leslie—they are simply above my criticism. However, you will soon see them in Bombay and can judge for yourselves.

BOMBAY.

The gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend the High Court this morning at 5 minutes to 10.

Drunkenness.—A seaman named William Bell was charged, at the instance of Inspector Killen yesterday, with having been drunk and incapable, and was fined one rupee by Mr. P. Ryan.

Torture.—A bullock driver, two cart-drivers, and a buggywalla, were each fined Rs. 5, for this offence, by Mr. P. Ryan yesterday. All the animals were in an unfit state for use.

Theft by a Seaman.—A man named William Fisher was yesterday convicted before Mr. P. Ryan, of having stolen a watch from the Sailors' Home, the property of Thomas H. Otten, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

Breach of Trust.—Nagoon Rama pleaded guilty before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday, to a charge of having been guilty of breach of trust, in respect of a boat's sail and other property which had been entrusted to him, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

The ship Ashore.—The barque which was reported ashore at Bandora, arrived in harbour with assistance on Sunday. She proves not to be a barque, but a small coasting schooner. The damage she has sustained is not much, and she will be shortly ready to proceed to sea again.

Brahmin Barbers.—A correspondent, "V. G. A.," writes to ask us which sect of the Brahmins at Poona have become barbers. We must refer our correspondent to the *Poona Observer*, from which paper the paragraph was taken in our issue of the 25th instant, to which "V. G. A." refers.

Vagrants.—Ernest Pattee was yesterday sent to the Government Workhouse by Mr. Nana Morojee as a vagrant.—William Farrell was charged yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, with having been drunk and incapable and was fined Re. 1. Having no money, and no means of subsistence, Mr. P. Ryan then committed him as a vagrant.

Wilful Disobedience.—Michael Collins, a seaman of the B. S. Edward Parcell, was yesterday placed before Mr. P. Ryan and charged with the above offence, at the [illegible] chief officer of that ship. The prisoner pleaded guilty and [illegible] regret, and the complainant having assented, his Worship discharged him with a caution.

Excess Passengers.—Three boatmen were yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan, with having conveyed passengers in their boats, in excess of the number permitted by their licenses. Ambia Hurree, the tindal of the prow which was recently capsized with such fatal effect, was charged separately, and was fined, on conviction, Rs. 50, with the option of two months' hard labour. The others were fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 respectively.

Exempted from Service on the Jury.—Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. James Bapty, a juror, requested the presiding Judge to exempt him from service on the jury on the ground that cataracts were forming on his eyes, and that he was unable to see a person two yards from him. He was under Dr. Maconachie's treatment. His Lordship, under the circumstances, excused Mr. Bapty from attendance at the Sessions.

Gambling.—Nineteen men of various castes and conditions, pleaded guilty yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan, to having been found in a common gaming house. The first two prisoners further pleaded guilty to being the owners of the house in question, and his Worship, in sentencing them to a term of three months' hard labour, said that he did so in order that he might make an example of them, as it was always found extremely difficult to catch the keepers of gaming houses, and their victims are left to suffer. The other seventeen prisoners were fined Rs. 10 each. The sum of Rs. 6 15 and some pice, with which they had been gambling, was paid to the Court poor-box.

Reckless Driving.—Rowjee Mahadeo was yesterday charged with this offence before Mr. P. Ryan, and with having thereby injured a horse belonging to the Tramway Company. Andrew D'Souza deposed that, while his tram-car was standing at the Ramwaddy junction, the defendant approached in his buggy, driving rapidly. He (the witness) and others called out to the prisoner to turn aside, he did not do but drove right up to the car, and the shaft of his buggy entered the left horse's chest. The offence being proved, his Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 10, he inflicted a further fine of Rs. 5 on the same prisoner for having plied his buggy for hire without first procuring an attendant's badge.

Adultery.—A European named Frank Anthony, employed on the B. B. & C. I. Railway as an engine driver, laid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee on Friday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, charging a coppersmith named W. G. Davies with having committed adultery with his wife, Frances Emma Anthony; and his Worship accordingly ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the accused, who however, having heard of the steps taken, proceeded on Sunday morning to Mazagon and surrendered himself to the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police who admitted to him bail. Yesterday morning the parties appeared in Court, Mr. Anthony being represented by Mr. Boovey and Mr. Davies by Mr. Judge. The plaintiff's attorney, intimated to his Worship that he was not prepared to proceed with the charge, which, with the Magistrate's consent, was then withdrawn.

Armenian Lane, Fort.—"A Suffering Inhabitant" of Armenian Lane, writes to complain of the very dirty, over-flooded, and generally miserable condition of that street. He hopes that the Health Officer will do something to ameliorate the wretched state of the place. Our correspondent writes as follows:—Not many minutes' walk from the Apollo Bunder, homewards, I have seen some tons of material piled up, out of which a fairly passable road might be formed, and it is possible we might, if that were used, succeed in getting home without walking ankle-deep in mud. Cotton carts, gharries, shigrams, and a host of buggies, carriages, and horses find their way slowly and steadily all day and have left tracks over eighteen inches deep at times. Oh! let us pray, that 'somebody' will come, inspect, mend, repair or otherwise improve the present enviable condition of our 'Row' and not allow a much frequented thoroughfare like ours to bloom unseen, unattended to and unfit much longer.

Burjorjee v. Richardson.—This case was called on for hearing on Friday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee. The complainant said that he had lately been employed in the School of Arts as a foreman, and that on the 15th inst. he had gone to the defendant's, the Messrs. Richardsons, Senior and Junior, place at Byculla, relative to some castings. On seeing Mr. Richardson Senior, he asked him whether he had received the castings, and Mr. Richardson replied that he had; an altercation then ensued, whereupon Mr. Richardson Junior assaulted him. A man named Purshotum Veerchund was called, and said that he had seen the plaintiff and Mr. Richardson Junior, fighting together. The Magistrate, in dismissing the charge, expressed the opinion that it was frivolous and ungrounded, and said that the plaintiff himself was the person in fault in going to Messrs. Richardsons' place, and creating a disturbance. Moreover he had refused to leave the place when told, and the defendants were perfectly justified in ejecting him by force when he would not go otherwise.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Poona Boat Club has been adjourned to Thursday next, the 1st July, at 7 A. M. The meeting will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion.—*Deccan Herald.*

A lamentable accident, accompanied with loss of life occurred at Kishna on the 22nd instant. It appears that a number of native coolies, employed at the excavations there, were busily engaged in undermining, when suddenly the loose earth above gave way and three of them were buried in the *debris*. After a very short time they were extricated, but were found to be quiet dead.—*Id.*

A Poona Blunder.—We find that we committed an error, on the authority of a daily Marathi newspaper, when we printed in our last issue that the vakeel of the Tullygaum Small Cause Court was convicted by the Railway Magistrate, in connection with a case of theft, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. We have subsequently been informed that the gentleman referred to has been acquitted with the other parties who were concerned in the case, and that another of the accused parties has been convicted and sentenced. We regret that we should have been led into an error which we are most willing now to rectify.—*Id.*

The Garden Party at Gunnesh Khind.—All Poona was at the Garden Party at Gunnesh Khind on Friday evening last. The rain which had poured in torrents from Wednesday last began to fall in showers only during Friday; and the evening was exceedingly pleasant, the drive to Gunnesh Khind exquisite. Though preparations were made for badminton, the ground was rather too wet for enjoying it. But the grounds were lovely and the visitors walked about and thoroughly appreciated the change from Poona to the country. The country around wore its most lovely aspect and contributed to the picturesque rendering of the grounds and shrubberies. Sir Philip Wodehouse walked about and made the visitors feel as much at home as possible, so that altogether they spent a very pleasant afternoon. The high officials of Poona were all present. His Excellency the Governor has thus opened the season for the ladies as well as for the gentlemen. We were glad to notice that His Excellency looked remarkably well.—*Id.*

On Friday last Mr. Gibbons, the City Magistrate, directed all the *dullals*, or law brokers who hang about his Court, to be brought before him, on a representation made to his Worship that they had created a disturbance that morning in the verandah of the Court House, to the annoyance of the public. They were paraded accordingly *a l' echelon*, apparently to receive sentence of excommunication. They were informed that such of them as were *petition writers* were in future strictly prohibited from following their noisy avocation in the verandah, but they must go *outside* for the purpose. Before hearing this summary fiat one of the number (Emam Bux) attempted to enter a respectful protest, but he was denied a hearing. To show that his Worship was in earnest, the European constable was at once sent for, and a similar order communicated to him to be enforced, if necessary, by *immediate ejection*. The whole affair had a rather comical appearance, but the *dullals* evidently did not relish the part they had to enact in it.—*Sind News*, June 24.

THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The meeting of the Football Club on Thursday last was well attended, and there seemed to be a strong desire among the members present to get up Football this monsoon. The accounts for last season were passed. The following Committee was unanimously elected:—Messrs Branson, Crawley-Boevey, Camphell, Cassels, Forbes, Hart, Roberts, and Turner. Mr. Campbell was asked to undertake the duties of Secretary as well as those of Treasurer, which he consented to do.

It was proposed and carried unanimously that a game be played every Wednesday. It was also proposed and carried unanimously that next Wednesday the opening game should be played if all necessary arrangements can be made in time and weather permits.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed thanking Mr. Tennent, the retiring Secretary, for the able way in which he had discharged the duties of Secretary and for the energy which he had displayed in organising and keeping up the Football Club during the past three seasons. The opening game will be duly advertised, and it would greatly assist the Committee in getting up a good game if the members who intend to play and new men who want to join would send in their names to the Secretary.

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The third Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year commenced yesterday, Mr. Justice Marriott presiding. Under the new Act, which for the first time came into force at this Sessions, only nine jurors were called on the panel,—five of them being Europeans, one East-Indian, one Parsee, one Hindoo, and one Mahomedan.

The Clerk of the Crown asked the jurors to select their foreman, which they did. The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Purshotum Jugjeevun was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Jessoda, woman, by means of an instrument for cutting. Prosecutrix is a servant. About a year ago the prisoner boarded with her in a house in which she then lived. They are members of the same caste, the Lohanna caste, and she had a quarrel with him on account of money which he owed her. In September 1874, he having threatened to kill her, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee; but the case was dismissed by reason of the absence of the prosecutrix and her [illegible] to the Puran, which was being read out, the prisoner came up, caught hold of her by her shoulder, removed the *sarree* from her head, threw her down, and struck her with a knife several blows in the back of the neck, shoulder, and thumb of the left hand. Prisoner said nothing before he struck her. He also struck with the knife the Puran-reader and another person, who interfered to prevent him from striking her. Prosecutrix was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she remained twenty-one days.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, told the jury they were the first jury in Bombay to be empannelled under the High Court's Criminal Procedure Act, and he therefore explained to them the principal provisions of the Act regarding a unanimity of verdict. It was desirable to have a unanimity of verdict, and his Lordship hoped the jury would try to be unanimous in the cases which would come before them at the present Sessions. If, however, a difference of opinion occurred, the verdict of a certain majority would be received under certain provisions of the Act. His Lordship then summed up the evidence in the case.

The jury found the prisoner guilty. His Lordship remarked he had been convicted of an unprovoked and savage attack, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Raghoo Jeeloo and Visram Balloo were charged with theft of gold and silver ornaments and cash, the property of Canjee Lowjee, formerly a muccadum in the service of the late firm of Leckie and Co. The first prisoner denied the charge; the second pleaded guilty. The second prisoner was in the service of the prosecutor, and whilst prosecutor had gone out of his house situated at Mandvie Bunder, prisoner, with the assistance of another, stole the property on the 31st March last. The greater portion of the property was found with the second prisoner, while with the first only a brass lota which prosecutor used as a milk-pot, was found. He explained that it was given to him by the second prisoner to keep for a short time.

The jury acquitted the first prisoner, who was accordingly discharged. The second who had pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

George Nicolas, a Greek seaman, pleaded guilty to a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to John Conway by means of an instrument for cutting; and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years.

AN INCORRIGIBLE PLUNDERER.

Ebraham Jooma pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking and theft. In fact, from the previous sentences which rose up in judgment against the accused it appeared that he followed the profession of thieving and plundering for many years past. His Lordship said there seemed to be no hope of reformation on prisoner's part, and therefore sentenced him to be transported for life.

CHEATING.

John Henry Richmond *alias* J. H. Sturges, pleaded guilty to a charge of cheating in two separate cases. His Lordship remarked that the case was a serious as well as a painful one, for the prisoner's age was said to be only 26 years; and though there seemed to be little hope of reformation on prisoner's part, his Lordship would give him one more chance, and pass on him only a light sentence, namely, rigorous imprisonment for two and a half years.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Shiva Govind pleaded guilty to a charge of housebreaking and theft, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

A SIMILAR OFFENCE.

Mahomed Saheb, an old offender now in jail under a sentence passed by a magistrate, pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking and theft. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years.

THEFT AND DISHONESTLY RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Abdool Cadur Shaik Hoosein and Abdool Rahman Mahomedjee were charged respectively with theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. The first prisoner pleaded guilty. On the 28th April last, Allybhoy Assar, a railway contractor, went from Bombay to Amrolee, leaving his wife in the house. In consequence of a telegram received from Bombay a few days afterwards, prosecutor returned to his house, and on going to the box in which he kept his property, missed from it currency notes and money of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,951. The evidence showed that the prosecutor had noted down the number of a currency note for Rs 1,000 which was in the box; and it also showed that the second prisoner got the same note changed at the Currency Exchange Department under a wrong name. The jury found the second prisoner guilty. The first, who had pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three years; and the second for eighteen months.

THE POST OFFICE CASE.

Dhondoo Babajee, a letter-carrier in the Bombay Post Office, pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulently misappropriating and wilfully secreting letters and newspapers sent by post; and was sentenced to be imprisoned for one year.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Gunnoo Luxmon was charged with theft as a servant, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THE TWENTY-FIVE RUPEE SUIT, supplied by Watson & Company, can be recommended for its lightness and durability. Samples sent post free. Watson & Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

The parishioners of St. Peter's, Mazagon, are apparently not contented with the reply they have received to their first petition, but have drawn up another which has been sent to us for publication. We are informed that another petition is being signed, which will be published shortly, and which the petitioners hope will prove more successful than its predecessor.

Bombay, Mazagon, 21st May, 1875.

To the Venerable C. H. Leigh-Lye, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Bombay.

Venerable Sir,—We the undersigned Protestants and members of the Established Church of England, who were formerly in the habit of attending Divine Worship at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, beg to submit for your consideration the following representation and request,—

The said Church was, we believe, designed by those who built it, to be used as a place of Divine Worship, according to the forms of the Church of England in its character as a Protestant Church, and until recently it has been used as such. But shortly before the late season of Lent, two ministers, who, we understand, are called Cowley Fathers, were appointed to it, and have held possession ever since. It is manifest, whatever may be the relationship of these Cowley Fathers to the Church of England, that they are not Protestants, we do not suppose that they would even profess to be such, and that their teachings and the forms and practices which they have introduced are adverse to Protestantism, and are in favour of those doctrines, &c., of the Church of Rome, against which the Church of England maintains a protest.

We feel that it would be wrong to attend Worship as it is conducted by the Cowley Fathers. Hence we are virtually excluded from the Church, which it is most convenient for ourselves and our families to attend. We hope it is in your power to remedy this evil, and we most respectfully request of you to cause the Cowley Fathers to be removed from St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, in view to its being again appropriated to its legitimate purpose.—We have, &c.

——and 73 others.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the man Luddhu Puddumsee, which was picked up in the harbour, after the late accident, was concluded on Friday last at Byculla. No more bodies have been found, nor as far as we have been able to learn, have any further particulars been obtained as to the actual number of lives lost.

At the adjourned inquest on Friday, Sadoo Jewajee said—I am a calasee employed on board of a prow that capsized in Bombay harbour on the 22nd instant. I was on board at the time there were three other calasees and a tindal. On that day, at 8 o'clock a.m., the prow left the Carnac Bunder to take off some coolies to a ship lying in the harbour. There were two parties of coolies, each under a muccadam, and I heard the muccadams say that there were about 55 or 57 coolies in the prow. I did not count the number. As we got close to the stern of the ship, we found ourselves alongside of a coal barge that was lying at anchor astern of the ship. The coolies in the prow suddenly stood up and went in a body to the side to get a view of the coal barge. A rope had been previously fastened by one of our men to the coal barge, to keep her alongside. Suddenly a squall came on and the rope by which the prow was secured to the barge gave way, and in consequence of the majority of the coolies having gone over to the starboard side of the prow, it capsized. Some of the coolies managed to get on the coal barge, and the remainder were thrown into the sea.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence throws no light on the subject, their accounts of the accident being confused and conflicting.

The jury returned a verdict that "death was caused by the deceased having been accidentally drowned in the sea."

A reference to our local columns will show that the tindal of the prow has been fined Rs. 50, with the option of two months' hard labour, for having carried an excessive number of passengers in his boat on that occasion.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MORE "BEAUTIES" FROM THE "GUZERAT MITRA."

THE "MITRA" OBJECTS TO COMMON MEN HAVING TO PAY FOR FOOD ON P. AND O. SHIPS THE SAME AS RICH MEN.

We want to know why passengers of different social rank should be made to eat food eaten only by the families of the rich and of the nobles. It is the cost of the food that makes the passage money so beyond the pockets of many persons to pay. It seems that only on board a ship the natural order of the world is changed, and the poor man pays the same as the rich man pays for his food. The charges for the [illegible] England should be separate from the [illegible] what is now given for the first [illegible] system which prevails is foolish and unnatural, [illegible] those who keep it up, and are responsible for it are guilty of ignorance of human nature, and of the state of society and of the world. Does it not appear to everybody that it is absurd a man, poor and common, but frank and generous and a man after all, who on land can live on Rs. 30 or even less per month, should, the moment he sets his foot on board a ship, compete in the matter of dinner with a nobleman who has investments everywhere, or with a civil servant who has a large balance at his bankers? The sooner the change made to which we have alluded the better both for the Company and the public. At first sight it appears that there is nothing wrong in what exists at present, but we say it is positively wrong, and say with confidence that no person who reflects for a moment on such society as that wherein we are permitted to move will approve of a system according to which two men are made to pay equally for food which the one wants and the other does not want.

THE "MITRA" FINDS OUT THE CAUSE OF MR. HOPE'S SUCCESS.

We congratulate Mr. Hope on his promotion to a seat in the Vice-regal Council. He is an able civilian but his reputation in this Presidency has not been wholly built up by himself. His mind is so well constituted that he can attend to small and great matters alike. But his vindictiveness has often been disagreeable to us; if any one asks for the causes of his successful career, they are industry and perseverance, shown not only by him but also by Mrs. Hope.

THE "MITRA" IS THANKFUL HE IS NOT A SHORTHAND WRITER OR A STATISTICIAN.

In modern society we meet with two curious and interesting beings—the reporter in a newspaper office, and the statistician. The short-hand reporter is no doubt a useful member of society, but he is generally a proud individual, and proud of the art which is known to him, and known only to a few persons besides. The statistician deals with figures and lives in figures, and is free to make what generalisations he likes. Are not then the positions of the reporter and the statistician to be envied? Time was—it was [illegible] Shakespeare and Wordsworth, Watts and Mrs. He[illegible] by their short and easy pieces, taught our young [illegible] to weep and to bear—for, as Homer says, man [illegible] to bear time was, we say, when we would have [illegible] with joy at the prospect of becoming a reporter [illegible] in the science and art of reporting for the edification of mankind, or more properly speaking, [illegible] mankind, the events of the time. It was [illegible] and like many another illusion, we are [illegible] it has passed away. We would neither [illegible] porter nor a statistician: we fear bo[illegible]

THE "MITRA" IS INDIGNANT AT [illegible] HIM OUT OF A [illegible]

In the next week we [illegible] attempt is to be made to [illegible] library who has been for ten y[illegible] been the cause of bringing into [illegible] of fifty members, and who has [illegible] library by proposing and carrying [illegible]

Any man, however humble, [illegible] and say his mind freely to [illegible] editor of no native paper has [illegible] an article as we do here [illegible] to those who go in carriages, [illegible] enough in this world. We [illegible] lived long enough. But there are [illegible] members of the native press, [illegible] counsel. May we give them [illegible] be ruled by our advice? [illegible] follow like sheep, and not [illegible] As regards good sense and [illegible] ledge is worth far less, as you [illegible] den, than an ounce of love, [illegible] those who are as timid as [illegible] them, not only in one [illegible] matters, to step beside [illegible] may cover their name [illegible] bring upon them a [illegible] take away.

MARAVILLA C[illegible]—Taylor [illegible] den, having the exclusive [illegible] comparison with any [illegible] Sensitive, Nutritive and [illegible] tablish it as a favourite [illegible] a Soothing Refreshment after [illegible]

MARAVILLA COCOA.—[illegible] Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa [illegible] supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market [illegible] delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla [illegible] consumers of Cocoa, [illegible] not recommend [illegible] Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC C[illegible] tion, which has attained [illegible] factured by Taylor Brothers [illegible] aided by the skill and [illegible] found to combine in an [illegible] and nutritious property [illegible]

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE [illegible] without boiling. The above articles [illegible] Taylor Brothers, the largest [illegible] sold in tin-lined packets by [illegible] world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Bro[illegible] lenge" brand is prepared [illegible] process which prevents fer[illegible] retains the pungency and [illegible] other process can [illegible] specially recommended [illegible] Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE FIRE AT SIMLA.

[From Delhi Gazette's Correspondent.]

[illegible] JUNE.—Murree, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, have had, each of them, their bazaars set on fire, and each has met with severe loss in a pecuniary point of view. Last night or rather very early this morning Simla was brought into the same category—she has had her bazaar on fire, and severe loss has accrued to some European and native proprietors. At about a quarter to two report was conveyed to the Inspector of Police that the shop of Messrs. Hamilton and West, Haberdashers, on the ridge near the kotwalee, was on fire within. The partners of this firm did not live on the premises, and it would appear that there was not even a native chokidar in the place, the door being fastened from outside. On the arrival of the Inspector the entrance door was forced, and it was found that the whole of the inside of the shop was in flames, which soon spread to the next shops, that of Messrs. O'Neill and Co. confectioners, on one side, and of Mr. C. W. D'Russett, the photographer, on the other. The whole block of buildings consisted of the three shops mentioned above and a fourth, Hossein Bux's, an extensive native vendor of European goods. This also soon fell a prey to the devouring flames. Two buildings on the opposite side of the road were in imminent danger of catching fire, and had they been burned, the flames would have communicated to a number of other houses, and probably the whole of the upper bazaar would have been consumed. The wind, however, about 3 o'clock, began to blow pretty strongly from the South-West, and thus the flames were taken away from the threatened buildings and carried destruction to some outhouse belonging to Hussain Bux down the khud. Several trees were partially destroyed. The native store contained a great quantity of kerosine oil which blazed fearfully, running down the sides of the hill and igniting the grass in its passage. There was a good deal of powder also in small packages which were heard exploding constantly. About 3 o'clock a detachment from the Goorkhas arrived, and when the fire had spent itself about 5 o'clock, worked vigorously in pulling down the walls of the burnt buildings. The value of the property consumed is about a lakh, of which a very small amount was insured. The origin of the fire is all mystery. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Inspector of Police deserves great praise for the manner in which he laboured in endeavouring to save the contiguous buildings from destruction, a work in which he was ably assisted by several European gentlemen who were early on the spot. As usual there was a scarcity of water, a very common want in hill stations. A fire engine is a desideratum. People may say, what is the use of an engine without water, true, but there was water at the Combermere bowlee, lots of it, but the lazy good-for-nothing bheesties would not bring it to the scene of operations. Will it be believed, that when there was the greatest call for water and the fire was raging vehemently, four bheesties were found cosily slumbering under the roof of the bowlee, and three others on the side. The apathy of natives is proverbial when their own purses are not touched. The above is an instance.

CABUL.

(Delhi Gazette.)

7TH JUNE.—The Amir received an urzee from Naib Mohamed Ullum Khan, Hakim of Turkistan, enclosing one from the chiefs of Moor about Russian affairs, and having glanced over them put them by without sending any reply. The Amir desired the Naib Sipah Salar to have the whole of the troops drawn up on parade to-morrow morning for review.

8TH.—Early in the morning, the Amir, accompanied by Sirdar Ubdoolla Jan and the other chiefs and Khans, rode to the parade ground and inspected the troops. After a royal salute had been fired, the Naib Sipah Salar put the different troops, that is, the Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, through some manœuvres; the Amir and the Sirdars were very much pleased. The Amir called the officers and expressed his entire satisfaction with their improvement.

9TH.—The Amir on receipt or an urzee from the Paishkhidmut Lall Mohamed Khan and Hukeem Khan, in which they complained that they did not know by what route they were to send the firearms from Peshawar to Cabul, ordered a purwana to be sent telling them to act on the instruction of Ursulla Kan Ghilzaie in the matter.

10TH.—As desired by the Amir Syud Noor Mohamed Shah called Zurdad Khan, the cousin of Nouroze Khan of Lallpoorah, to the Durbar and informed the Amir of his presence. The Amir addressed Zurdad Khan as follows:—"Zurdad Khan—I have made up my mind to continue the Khanee of Lallpoorah in your family, and you being the right man for that post I am glad to appoint you as Khan of Lallpoorah in the room of Nouroze Khan. The arrangements are that you will get twenty-five thousand rupees a year for the past, out of which you will have to pay three thousand rupees to the son of Nouroze Khan, thirteen thousand rupees to the other members of your family, and nine thousand for yourself. Two confidential Mullicks with two hundred Jazailchees will be posted at the thanna of Shulman and a cantonment of troops at Lallpoorah. I congratulate you, Zurdad Khan, on your appointment to so responsible a post. Come to-morrow and receive the khillut."

11TH—Syud Noor Mohamed Shah and Zurdad Khan attended the Durbar. The Amir conferred a grand khillut on the latter and requested him to leave for Lallpoorah without delay and to do as ordered by Ursulla Khan.

Zurdad Khan took leave of the Amir and left for Lallpoorah. It is said that this arrangement is a temporary one. The Amir contemplates making some other arrangement hereafter.

12TH.—It is reported here that some mule loads of property belonging to a kafla which were on their way from Peshawar to Cabul, have been plundered on the Baghistan road near Koorum, and that some men have been killed and wounded in the affair.

13TH.—Some Khyber chiefs have arrived here to ask the Amir's pardon for what has occurred and to trust them for the future with the roads. Ursulla Khan, Ghilzaee, and Lall Mohamed Khan, Paishkhidmut, have also recommended the Khyber chiefs to the Amir and have asked his (the Amir's) permission to trust them with firearms. The Amir has not yet decided, but has desired Ursulla Khan to make the Khyberries responsible for the ammunition expected from Peshawar and to get it via the Khyber Pass. The Khyberries present in Cabul say that the Mohmunds [illegible] been forgiven and [illegible] are not as yet pardoned.

[illegible] The following news is given by arrivals:—

"The Khan of K[illegible] is seriously ill. The Hukeems are always with him and the Russian authorities at Tajjund have sent two doctors to attend on him. In consequence of his sickness some excitement is prevalent in his territory. The Khan felt a little better under the treatment he has received."

THE RIGHT REVEREND ROBERT MILMAN, D. D., BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND METROPOLITAN OF INDIA.

(Indian Charivari.)

EDUCATED at Westminster and Exeter College, Oxford, and connected with a family holding high preferment in the church, Dr. Milman became a clergyman in 1839, with good prospects of attaining distinction in his profession. Like most young men, he was fond of sport in his youth, and a story is extant of his having superintended the training of a horse for the Derby. His clerical life in England was spent in country districts, where he had time to devote himself to literature as well as the care of souls, and His Lordship is the author of several works. From the living of Great Marlow he was suddenly called in 1867 to fill the episcopal see made famous by the names of Heber, Wilson, and Cotton. Though His Lordship has as yet to make the fame for himself which was earned by his predecessors, no one can deny that he has never stinted himself from hard work since he assumed office, and it must be recorded in his honour that within a year of his arrival in the country he was able to preach a sermon in intelligible Hindustani to a native congregation. His Lordship in many respects well fulfils St. Paul's directions to Titus as to the character of a Bishop, for he is "not given to filthy lucre, but a lover of hospitality, a lover of good men, just, holy, temperate." As a public speaker, perhaps, he is more successful than as a preacher, for he can then display his natural sense of humour. Though he has caused some dissatisfaction to members of his church by his encouragement of ecclesiastical millinery and ritualistic ideas amongst the clergy, the church in India has no cause to regret the appointment of Dr. Milman as Bishop.—Ibid.

TWO BISHOPS IN TINNEVELLY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Madras Mail as follows:—[illegible] time past there has been, I believe, [illegible] taking in this diocese regarding the appointment [illegible] Bishops for the province of Tinnevelly, and [illegible] with the Home authorities on the [illegible] to many persons, such an addition to the [illegible] this Presidency appears to be not only [illegible] in all probability, calculated to be hurtful [illegible] Church of England. The Bishop of Madras is [illegible] Missionary bishop. In every way that it is [illegible] individual to further the Mission cause, [illegible] been first and foremost. By counsel [illegible] devotion of time and labour, by devotion of [illegible] and by thorough self-denial, he has [illegible] and parties in his diocese to be [illegible] He is not a robust man,—what to [illegible] and recreation, is often to him [illegible] have seen many associated with [illegible] and gay scene for [illegible] reason, [illegible] having found opportunities of [illegible] on account of failing health, [illegible] working harder than most robust [illegible] over his diocese, and visiting [illegible] as the seasons come round. And [illegible] he has been doing since the year [illegible] amount of sick leave he was [illegible] is only lately that he has derived [illegible] for tens of thousands of [illegible] by dak before all the lines were [illegible] to dak from Poona through Se[illegible] from thence to Madras: to dak [illegible] to Trichinopoly, Madura, and [illegible] of the present year, he will be [illegible] Nagapatam rail, and he [illegible] for one or two small stations [illegible] from the base of rail. To all [illegible] the British India Steam Naviga[illegible] that of Tin[illegible] requires the [illegible] soon take him [illegible] an interview with [illegible] that, for Gon[illegible] facilities are offered by [illegible] whether at the different stations [illegible] cathedral of the diocese. [illegible] there be this outcry among a certain [illegible] of the Episcopate in Madras? Why [illegible] Bishops appointed for Tinnevelly—a [illegible] and the whole of the rest [illegible] for, further than at present? [illegible] does not, or cannot do his [illegible] is to be found? Or that [illegible] (and will be enabled to [illegible] every year, once round) is too [illegible] than enough for two Bishops? [illegible] The fact is that there happens [illegible] two great Missionary Societies, one [illegible] of the S. P. G., [illegible] whilst the [illegible] neither of these [illegible] his toes had [illegible] that one [illegible] the other, [illegible] in Tinnevelly; [illegible] mock humility, of [illegible] better than [illegible] esquires, [illegible] this scheme [illegible] be provided for, [illegible] major colo[illegible] [illegible] to pay Bishops [illegible] over again.

A PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

MY friend Williams, who is a member of "The Trades Association," maintained the other day that this Association kept a register in which the names of all the inhabitants of Calcutta were carefully noted, with their incomes, expenditure, and particulars as to their private life, &c., &c. I would not believe such a ridiculous assertion, but, after having made a bet with Williams, he took me a few days ago to the Offices of the Association on the sly, and then and there I was convinced of the inquisitorial proceedings of Snip and Wax; and for the information of your readers I made a few extracts which it might be desirable to publish:

Sir R.—Income Rs. 8,333.
Expenses per month Rs. 67-13-9, chiefly spent in drawing materials and cosmetique.
Colonel A.—Income Rs. 1,500.
Expenses per month Rs. 103-14-3—dines at the club and sends Rs. 1-0-0 every month to his family at home.
Mr. B.—Income Rs. 1,200.
Expenses R. 1,200, of which 400 for horses, and the remainder towards an establishment in Ballygunge.
Mr. C.—Broker.—Income Rs. 200.
Expenses Rs. 800—hopes for an improvement in business.
Mr. D.—Another Broker.—Income Rs. 300.
Expenses Rs. 1,500—Bills to be presented to Messrs E. and F.
Mr G.—Merchant.—Income Rs. 2,000.
Expenses Rs. 2,050 on "poker" and best—a good paymaster, after having won at each.
Mr. H.—Uncovenanted.—Income Rs. 300.
Expenses Rs. 600, as G., except the last remark.
Mr. I.—Clergyman.—Income Rs. 1,000.
Expenses Rs. ——— and makes a good stroke besides in share speculations—a very bad paymaster.
Mr. J. (Jones)—Gone to Madras. Won't come back.
[He has, though—K. H. and Co. or B——of the Englishman supposed to have given this information—the wish was father to the thought.—ED., O. F.]
Lord K.—Income Rs. 1,135-15-9.
Expenses Rs. 1,137-6-3—great deal of wind, an uncommon bad paymaster—Bills ought to be presented on the 1st of each month.
Mr. L.—Lawyer.—Income Rs. 5,000.
Expenses Rs. 5,000—a large family, but a capital paymaster.
Mr. M.—Broker.—Income Rs. 2,000.
Expenses Rs. 5,000, owing to losses in Jute speculation—indifferent paymaster.
Mr N.—Zemindar—Income Rs. 30,000.
Expenses Rs. 13-8—lives on curry and rice in a small place, and spends the rest in litigation

—Oriental Figaro. LYNX.

PICKING FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI."

JUNE 26.

MILITARY—Can taking advantage of shelter-trenches be called a real "stand-up fight?"

How to support a young family—Entertain muscular nurses.

Supplementary Orders—Military men appointed to officiate as Deacons.

Is Target-Practice, and "making Butt of a man," one and the same?

For Mortar-Practice please refer to the Public Works Department, where there are Double-storied Barracks with no sound foundations.

FALLING ON THE RIGHT PLACE.

Officer to man who has fallen off his horse.—"Hullo my man, are you damaged?"

Soldier.—No Sir, thankie, I'm all right; I only fell on my head.

NOT FOR INDIA.

Lady to old Family retainer.—Ah nurse, I wish I could persuade you to come with me to India to take care of my babies.

Nurse.—Go to Ingia? Bless you dearie, so I would in a minute if it only wasn't for the reck rocking of the hoccan and them nasty sarpints and black men when we get ashore!!

A SCARCITY OF LINEN.

After a weary night of mosquitos and other insects, Smith falls asleep, only to be roused at six o'clock by the bungalow keeper.

Smith.—What the dickins are you making this awful row about?

B. K. (with a trembling look and and S.'s boots, which are heavy and thick)—Oh! Sab! Please Sab! two masters done come wanting breakfast 'reckly this minute Sab! So must please take master's sheet for table cloth, Sab!

THE STRANGER IN INDIA.

Mrs. Smith (out from England—distinguished Foreigner)—There seems to be a good deal of difficulty in getting out to the Pogghypur ruins?

Mrs. Chutnee (with enthusiasm).—Oh dear no, you just hookum your chuprassie to puckeroo the Dak Chowdree, and tell him you'll maro him if he doesn't jaldi pahunchao you, and then you zarawana karo him for being soostie; know you must use a little zoolum on these occasions, don't you see!

Mrs. Smith retires with a clear knowledge of what to do.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Air: Simon the Cellarer.

Lord Northbrook he lives up in Simla's fine hills
Enjoying himself with glee,
With pic-nics and hill fairs, and free from all ills.
For a Viceroy at rest is he.
Of balls and of parties he gives a full share,
And the time passes gaily to every one there;
For the host is most pleasant, so each one would say,
As from Peterhoff homeward he wendeth his way;
But ho, ho, ho, the public well know,
He is roundly abused in the plains below.

Bobby K. he sits in his office room,
From whence he inditeth with grey goose plume
Attacks full of jealousy.
For K had a friend, for his services bought.
To prove by true figures what that friend had thought;
But R. K. he says that his friend was ill used,
And those who ill used him must be well abused;
But oh, oh, oh, the public well know.
Whence R. K.'s abuse of my Lord doth flow,

His Lordship he stood it for good long space,
Until it became too strong,
R. K. he said, with an innocent face,
He was not doing anything wrong.
But R. K. has got (as the world knows) a pen,
Which he uses too freely on his fellowmen,
So somehow it ended in R. K.'s disgrace,
He was given the option of quitting his place;
But oh, oh, oh, the public well know,
Such a delicate hint meant R. K. must go.

BUCK.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

THE Sayyid Barghash, the ruling Sultan of Zanzibar, who is expected to arrive in London shortly, is the eighth of the eighteen sons of the late Sayyid Sa'id-bin-Sultan, generally but incorrectly styled the "Imam of Muskat," the maritime capital of 'Oman. That province, which occupies the north-eastern coast and promontory of Arabia, was peopled at an early period by different Arab tribes from the south and south-east, who retained their independence—except during a short period of subjection to the Persians under Khosroes Parwiz—until the rise of Islam, when they submitted to the generals sent against them by Mahommed, about A.D. 630. The 'Omanis continued subject to the Banu-Ummayyah and Banu-'Abbas Khalifates for nearly two hundred years, not, however, without making frequent attempts to throw off the foreign yoke. Religious influence appears to have largely stimulated these efforts, for by this time the people generally had become Ibadhiyyah, or followers of 'Abdallahibnu-Ibadh, who, among other peculiar tenets, deny the right of succession to the Imamate—that is, presidency or pontificate—to be inherent in any particular family or class, maintaining that it is only valid when conferred by election of the tribes. It was in consequence of an unsuccessful popular revolt during this period that large numbers of the 'Omany Arabs emigrated to East Africa, settling themselves at various points along the coast and on the adjacent islands, of which subsequently they became masters. After the expulsion of the Abbaside governors, the 'Omanis elected native Imams who resided chiefly at Nezwa, a town in the interior. One of these, Sultan-bin-Saif, succeeded about A.D. 1658 in driving the Portuguese from Muskat and other adjacent towns which they had previously captured and fortified; and forty years later, during the Imamate of Saif-bin Sultan, the Portuguese were also expelled from Zanzibar and their other settlements on the East Coast of Africa, which they had occupied at the beginning of the sixteenth century. But the old Imamate, which, despite the professed tenets of the people, had been practically confined to the al-Ya'arubah tribe, now drew near its close. Native rivals for the dignity induced one party to call in the aid of the Persians, who in 1736 ravaged the province and took possession of it in the name of the Shah. At this juncture the man raised up to be the saviour of his country was Ahmad-bin-Sa'id, of the Al-bu-Sa'id family, the founder of the present dynasty. He succeeded, after some desperate struggle, in expelling the Persians, and was unanimously elected Imam, A.D. 1741.

Ahmad's career till his death in 1775 was generally prosperous, but his last days were embittered by the revolt of his sons, who all expected to be provided with appanages, and who then took severally the designation of "Sayyid," that is lord or prince. He was succeeded by his second son, Sa'id, the last who legitimately bore the title of "Imam." Sa'id was shortly after dispossessed by his younger brother, Sultan-bin-Ahmad (the word "Sultan" here is a proper name), the Omany ruler with whom the British, through the old East India Company, first entered into treaty engagements, the object at the time being to counteract the designs of the French, with whom the Omany Arabs come in contact by their intercourse with the Mauritius. Sultan-bin-Amad added several places on the Makran coast and in the Persian Gulf to his dominions; but his successes were arrested by the neighbouring Wahhabis who repeatedly invaded the country. On his death, in 1804, he was eventually succeeded by his son, Sa'id-bin-Sultan, during his long reign the fast friend of the British, who on their part rendered him most important services, especially in aiding him against the Wahhabis, In 1839 he entered into a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, which fixed the duty leviable on imports at five per cent., which was to be "deemed a full payment of all import and export and tonnage duties, of licence to trade, of pilotage and anchorage, and of any other charge by Government whatever upon the vessels or upon the goods so imported or exported." These arbitrary restrictions are said to have retarded the establishment of many needful improvements in the different harbours of 'Oman and Zanzibar, the rulers of which are too poor to pay for them out of their own resources; if so, it is to be hoped that the British Government will agree to a revision of the treaty, more especially since the entire suppression of the slave trade, at its instance, has deprived the Zanzibar State of a large portion of its former revenue. Moreover, in 1845, his Highness entered into a "further agreement" with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade, which restricted it within certain defined limits on the east coast of Africa and the adjacent islands. The concessions made were considered most liberal, involving as they did a large loss of income, and his Highness was informed that her Britannic Majesty was well aware of that drawback, and would be ready to grant him any reasonable pecuniary indemnity which he might solicit. That, however, he never applied for and never received. A great part of the Sayyid Sa'id's time was taken up in consolidating his African possessions, whither large numbers of Arabs emigrated from 'Oman, and he eventually made it his principal residence. During his frequent absences from either place the Government was carried on by one of his sons, and at the time of his death, which occurred at sea in 1856 on his return to East Africa after an unsuccessful engagement with the Persians at Bunder-Abbas, his son, the Sayyid Thuwainy, was acting as his viceroy in 'Oman and the Sayyid Majid at Zanzibar. A dispute soon arose between the two brothers, Thuwainy laying claim to the undivided sovereignty of the two provinces, whereas Majid contended that his father had committed the East African possessions to him. The former was about to assert his claim by an appeal to arms, but at the solicitation of the late Lord Elphinstone both parties agreed to refer their differences to the arbitration of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India. A commission, consisting of Sir William Coghlan and the Rev. Dr. Badger, was accordingly appointed to examine into the case, which resulted in the definitive severance of the two provinces, each free to elect its own Sovereign. This decision, which was cordially accepted in full by the rulers themselves, left the Sayyids Thuwainy and Majid in quiet possession of the 'Oman and Zanzibar provinces respectively. Such, briefly, is the history of the present independent Zanzibar principality.

On the death of the Sayyid Majid in 1870, his brother, the Sayyid Barghash—(the name should be pronounced with the accent on the first syllable)—was recognized by the people as their ruler. He is thirty-eight years of age, of middle height, and of courtly manners, which latter qualification he possesses in common with all the Sayyids of the Al-Bu-Sa'id family. The African territories over which he is the nominal ruler embrace a littoral of 1,100 miles, including the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Monfiyyah. Those on the mainland, as General Rigby justly says, 'have no defined limit towards the interior, being chiefly inhabited by heathen tribes, who pay no taxes, and at a distance from the coast only acknowledge the authority of the Sultan when it suits their own interest to do so." Nevertheless, it is well known that Zanzibar, as the only semblance of a consolidated Government in those parts, exercises considerable influence even as far inland as Unyamwesi, where the Sultan's authority is said to be respected. The island of Zanzibar itself, with a population estimated at 300,000 souls, contains an area of about 400,000 acres, and the soil generally is extremely fertile. The town, like most Eastern towns, consists of a congeries of narrow streets, with a few good houses, including the Sultan's palace, facing the harbour. The harbour itself is most commodious, and the supplies are abundant. Many inter-tropical fruits grow luxuriantly on the island, but its principal sources of revenue are the clove, the sugar-cane, and the cocoanut, the two latter recent cultivations. The Arab masters of the plantations are comparatively civilized, but have greatly degenerated, owing mainly to their relations with the slaves, who are the principal tillers of the soil. Formerly the Sultan had a respectable navy, but most of his vessels were destroyed by the hurricane of 1872. His military force consists of a few hundred Persian, Baluch, and Hadhramauty irregulars, who, with the exception of the Baluchis, are not trustworthy. Still, Zanzibar is gradually improving, and, with a little timely help, might do much good in the way of civilization and commerce. Its trade is increasing, and Sayyid Barghash seems to be animated by a sincere desire to encourage it in every way. The recent establishment of the postal line between Natal and Aden, through the British Steam Navigation Company, touching at Zanzibar and intermediate ports, will greatly add to the importance of the place.

Our principal relations hitherto with the Sayyid—or Sultan, as we prefer to call him—have been in connection with the slave trade. Those best acquainted with his peculiar position, and the untoward influences which were brought to bear upon him at the time, will readily excuse his refusal to sign the treaty proposed to him by Sir Bartle Frere, inasmuch as he has fully atoned, by his faithful observance of the engagements which he eventually undertook, for his holding out on that occasion; and we are assured that no one is more ready to take this view of the subject than Sir Bartle himself. It was a mistake on the part of the late Administration to throw cold water on the expressed wish of the Sultan to visit England and pay his respects to her gracious Majesty; but that mistake has been remedied by the present Ministry, and it may fairly be hoped that their invitation to his Highness will be followed by good results. Even the different missionary societies, which have in view the Christianization of Eastern Africa, will, if they abstain from demanding too much, find in the Sayyid Barghash one ready enough to promote their views with regard to the heathen within his dominions, inasmuch as religious toleration forms one of the most prominent features of the Ibhadiyyah, who are in that respect—to use an Arabic phrase—"a conspicuous example to those who possess discernment."

SALVINI AS HAMLET.

(Daily Telegraph.)

YESTERDAY afternoon, (May 31) before an audience thoroughly representative of English culture, Signor Salvini played Hamlet. It was necessary he should do so sooner or later, for to "this complexion" must every tragic actor come [illegible] his claims and decide his rank. Not even Signor Salvini, at whose feet, with a unanimity perfectly wonderful, all have laid the tribute of admiration—not even this artist, of undoubted greatness, could afford to let a season pass without appearing as the Royal Dane. Had he done so, it might have been said that, spite of his foreign reputation in the part, he shrank from the ordeal of playing Hamlet before Shakespeare's countrymen, and his warmest admirers would, perhaps, have had their faith in him tinged with distrust. This was a result to be avoided at any cost, and, therefore, when the announcement was made of yesterday's performance everybody accepted it as entirely a matter of course. None the less, however, was the interest it excited. More than in "Othello," far more then in "Il Gladiatore," Signor Salvini felt himself to be "on his trial," and a great audience came together with mingled feelings of curiosity and sympathy—curiosity as to the manner in which so consummate an artist would deal with so difficult a character, and sympathy with one who, under conditions not altogether favourable, strove to crown a noble reputation fairly earned.

It may have been that as the play went on sympathy took another direction, or, at all events, was partly turned towards the author of the drama. Shakespeare, like many another art-worker, is at the mercy of those who act as his interpreters, and it often happens that the judgment of the one overrides even the undoubted intention of the other. This fact was strikingly exemplified yesterday by a series of changes and omissions which were bold even to daring—perhaps we should say even to presumption. The proverbial height of absurdity is "Hamlet with Hamlet left out" and equally objectionable would be "Hamlet" with nothing but Hamlet left in. Something approaching this latter version of the great tragedy was presented to us yesterday. Characters and scenes were omitted, and speeches ruthlessly "cut" in order that the Prince of Denmark might more than ever dominate the scene. Among the examples which it would be easy to cite in proof are the opening scene and first appearance of the Ghost; the well known counsel of Polonius to Laertes; the Ghost's speech, "I could a tale unfold," &c. (that which follows being much abbreviated); the finale to the first act after the oath; the first scene in Act 2, Hamlet's interview with the players; Ophelia's speech, "O what a noble mind" &c. and the whole of the gravediggers dialogue, which was omitted for the simple reason that only one of those functionaries put in an appearance. Moreover, serious changes were made in the latter part of the closet scene, and at the beinning of Act 4. Precedent may be found for many of these, it is true, and the general effect was to throw prominently forward the one artist whom the great crowd had gathered to see. But, after all, no actor—not even Signor Salvini—is greater than the greatest of dramatists, and if there be one play in all the world which should inspire reverence deep enough to save it from ruthless mangling it is "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark." But these are days when reverence has gone out of fashion—wonderfully wise days, when every man of ordinary stature is supposed to know what the giants of old should have done better than they knew themselves. Another object than the predominance of Hamlet seemed to underlie the version offered yesterday, and we are strongly disposed to conclude from the evidence presented, that Signor Salvini, having formed a certain idea of the character trimmed the play to suit it. Considering the many-sidedness of the part, and the diverse conclusions at which experts have arrived concerning it, the method of Signor Salvini cannot, perhaps, be fairly charged with violating the author's intentions. No authority, accepted on all hands, has yet decided what those intentions are; nevertheless, Signor Salvini cuts the knot rather than makes an effort to untie it. He appears to say, "This and this was Hamlet," and, on going through the tragedy, if any portion suggests that Hamlet was that and not this, straightway it is excised. Doubtless, the plan is very simple; and, beyond question, it results in an intelligible embodiment of the character. If Signor Salvini has not conquered the inherent difficulty of the part, he has, at all events, turned its flank and marched to triumph, leaving it behind him. His Hamlet is no riddle. We comprehend it at once! and let us add, we find all our sympathies going out to it as they never do to an intellectual problem, or even to a philosopher uttering "dark sayings" respecting matters which puzzle him equally with ourselves. But what is the Hamlet of Signor Salvini? Replying to this question, we will not say that its dominant idea spring from the actor's just appreciation of where his greatest strength lies, but certain it is that he who is supreme in expressing the power and pathos of strong and tender sentiments gives us a Hamlet moved from beginning to end by the force of affection. The Prince of Denmark becomes a very woman in the devotion of his love, one who, as that love grows under the stimulus of incessant contemplation, puts all other things into the background. His father is a saint whose memory he worships with religious fervour and with reference to whom he always acts. This is the master-key by means of which we unlock the entire character to find its spring of action in an infinite tenderness and gentleness. We know now why all that savours of levity or puts Hamlet in other than a serious and dignified light is either toned down or wholly removed, and we know also why the mask of madness which Hamlet wears is so thin that the working of the real features underneath can easily be traced. We see the character whether Shakespeare's or not—become consistent with itself and eminently sympathetic as regards those who witness it. Moreover, we are wholly akin to it because of a thousand touches of nature, and because the actor, instead of puzzling the head, stirs the heart to beat in unison with his own. But let us follow this conception of the character more into detail. How significant appears the world of tenderness with which Hamlet addresses the Ghost as "Padre." The name makes music when he utters it and haunts the ear all through the scene, helping the eye to take in the intensity of the grief excited by the revelations of the supernatural visitant. In the interview with Ophelia the same feature becomes prominent. Even more conspicuous than the assumed strangeness of Hamlet's behaviour is the affection which a sacred duty obliges him to put aside. The struggle between love and necessity is made one of almost physical intensity, obvious to the bodily as well as to the mental sight, Necessity conquers, but the gibes and insults through which it works are uttered in such tones and with such a manner as to lay bare the loving heart they belie. All the affectionate nature of the man comes out, too, in the dialogue with Horatio before the play scene, but its most subtle and at the same time powerful evidence appears when Hamlet's device has entrapped the King At that supreme moment what does Hamlet do? Not fling himself into the royal seat as though to foreshadow what must speedily come, but something far more natural, and, in another way, more significant. Recognising the fact that at such times the strongest nature yearns for human sympathy, Signor Salvini makes Hamlet fling himself upon Horatio's neck and hold him in a close embrace. The idea is beautifully conceived, and carried out with an intense naturalness that adds much to the general effect. In the scene where Hamlet almost summons courage to be revenged, we are in doubt whether his reasons for holding back are not called up to pacify the sense of duty which prompts an act so opposed to his nature. But the interview with the Queen places this tender-hearted Hamlet more conspicuously than ever before us. With what loving appreciation he draws the picture of his father, and with what infinite charm of manner he wafts to it a kiss! How, moreover, when bidding his mother "good night," he throws into the parting words and embrace a depth of tenderness more than able to atone for the rough speech into which a passion of filial regret had betrayed him! So, again, in the scene at Ophelia's grave, we are ready to believe Hamlet when he exclaims, "forty thousand brothers could not, with all their quantity of love, make up my sum!" and so, again, emphatically, after the dying Prince has said, "the rest is silence." Silence it is, but far more eloquent than words. The ruling passion asserts itself at the last moment. With feeble arm Hamlet draws down Horatio's face, and expires in the act of giving his faithful friend a kiss. Thus the whole character is rounded off with consummate art; and we are made to feel that, however it may differ from our own conception, it is a noble and a touching thing.

To go through the performance pointing out all its merits would be a lengthy task, and we must rest content with the indication of a few special tours de force. The interview with the Ghost brought out all the intensity of expression for which Signor Salvini is remarkable, and was a splendid example of powerful yet unforced acting. Another striking effect came with Rosencrantz's suggestion that the players should be called in. For a moment the clouds cleared away, and we saw the gay and gallant Prince of happier times. Voice and manner entirely changed at hearing of his favourites. The conclusion of the play scene had, of course, been anticipated with eager interest, and confident expectation of success; for at such tumultuous moments Signor Salvini is always great. His success on this occasion was stupendous. Few who marked Hamlet's eager eyes searching the countenance of the King, with face half hidden by the book he held, who saw the convulsive leap to his feet when the monarch rose, and noticed how the papers, tossed deliriously in the air, showered around as the Prince threw himself on Horatio's neck, will forget the impression made. So, too, in the interview with the Queen. The sudden appearance of the Ghost close to Hamlet and his mother was followed by an exclamation of horror and surprise, accompanied with forceful action, such as sent a thrill through the house. But enough of details. All London will see the great Italian tragedian in his new part, and confirm the enthusiastic verdict which yesterday found expression in bravos and recalls without number.

We have only space to say that Signor Salvini was, in most respects, well supported. The Ophelia of Signora Giovagnoli gave especial satisfaction—in the mad scene above all. Signor Ferrante, as the King, did excellent service. Signor Fabbri was a good Laetes; and the ensemble, if not faultless, presented many features worthy of commendation.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JUNE 5

FOX'S MARTYRS.—Ducks, fowls, turkeys, and geese.

The Cruellest Vivisection.—Cutting your friends. The Most painful—Cutting your fingers.

A CLERICAL ERROR.

Mrs. Malaprop presents her compliments to Mr. Punch, and begs to be informed whether the children of poor Curates may properly be classed among the Surplice population.

A HIT AT A HERETIC.

Continental papers have announced that Prince Bismack is going, for the benefit of his health, to a warm place in South Germany. It is possible that M. Veuillot will reproduce this statement—with modifications.

THE WORST OF A SOCIAL FIB.

"O, Henry, this is too awful! Here come the Wellington Slowbores, who've invited us to dine with the quite quietly, at five o'clock, some day next week, and I've just posted a letter to them to decline the invitation, and I've suddenly forgotten what excuse I made!"

THE BEARDLESS BOY.

In the betting-ring you'll find him;
His father's till he has drawn upon,
And his race-glass slung behind him.
"'Land' I must, or it will go hard
Should all my luck forsake me,"
Remarked the youth, as he bought a Card,
"And Policeman X may take me."

* * * *

He lost his bets, and his watch and chain,
At which you'll scarcely wonder;
And as he rushed to catch a train,
He tore his coat asunder;
And said, "No one shall bully me,
I'll not submit to slavery!
I won't go home, but I'll wanderfree,
And take to a life of knavery!"

"A BERLIN!"

Mr. Disraeli, a few nights since, in reply to Lord Hartington's request that the Government would publish the recent correspondence that has passed between the Earl of Derby and Prince von Bismarck relative to the Peace of Europe Question, said "that he did not think it would be to the public convenience to do so.' Mr. Punch does not agree with Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Punch believes that the publication of the papers in question would serve as a useful lesson to Europe in general, and to all would-be-peace-disturbers in particular. Mr. Punch, therefore, has much pleasure in furnishing the correspondence (which has been kindly forwarded to him by Prince von Bismarck) in extenso. It will be noticed that Count Munster evidently founded the style of his speech to the "National Club" on the model presented to him in the following letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Imperial Chancellor in Berlin:—

Memorandum from the Earl of Derby to Prince von Bismarck.

Downing Street, May, 1875.

"The Earl of Derby, Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., presents his compliments to Prince von Bismarck, Chief Adviser to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, &c., &c., and begs to call his attention to the following facts:—England is now the richests country in the world. England has the strongest fleet in the world. England (if needs be) can buy the strongest army in the world. England is tired of the theory of non-intervention. England is aware of the responsibility attaching to the position of a First-rate Power. England is weary of being ignored by Continental potentates. England carried the Crimean campaign to a successful issue, reconquered India, and was prepared to fight the United States of America had not reparation been made for the Trent outrage. England is now (according to the highest military authority) in a position to fight in any part of the world at five minutes' notice. England, however, objects to wanton warfare, and therefore will not tolerate foreign aggression. The Earl of Derby accordingly begs to state that he expects Prince von Bismarck to keep the peace. The Imperial Chancellor will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this order by telegraph.

Telegram from Prince von Bismarck to the Earl of Derby.
"Eh? This is not at all the sort of despatch we are accustomed to receive from Downing Street. Surely some mistake. Where is Lord Granville?"

Telegram from the Earl of Derby to Prince von Bismarck.
"Lord Granville superseded. Be good enough to answer memorandum dated May, 1875, before post-time."

Telegram from Prince von Bismarck to the Earl of Derby.
"For your sake the peace of Europe shall be preserved. Always shall be charmed to oblige you. Will answer for the Emperor of Russia. Anything else to-day?"

Telegram from the Earl of Derby to Prince von Bismarck
"Nothing else, thank you—not to-day."

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AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

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SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSU[RED] Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ....Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY, QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID,
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives; full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..........................£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........................£200,690
Do. 1872..........................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford [illegible] Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements

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  Nizam's State Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
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    [illegible]
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  Eastern Bengal Railway.
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Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P & O, Co.
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  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
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North-Western Dak Company.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	'Ceylon Observer' Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

INSURANCE[S]

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURA[NCE] INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH

The Rev. Edward Carr[illegible]	William Forbes [illegible]
William Emmens, Esq.	W.S., LL.D.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	[illegible]erbert Taylor, [illegible]
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gor[illegible]
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard [illegible]
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATE OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents
Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,[illegible] sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £[illegible] per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded for the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. [illegible]

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,077,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	Charles Pollock, Esq.
John Macfar[illegible] Esq.	and
Frank Jefferis, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,712,592-16-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,982,449-12-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... £907,709-3-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium as low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

[S]PECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or affected with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

[illegible] Sauces,
Jams in tins and Jars,
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
Pongona, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés,
Turkeys, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with [illegible] productions, they should INVARIABLY BE [illegible] when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery [illegible] attempt at substitution of articles of infer[illegible]

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH [illegible]

CROSSE AND [illegible]
PURVEYORS [illegible]

At the Paris Exhibition [illegible] THREE Prize Me[dals] at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to C[illegible] and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority [illegible] productions.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, [illegible]
PARIS—Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. [illegible]
[illegible] CALCUTTA—Messrs. THACKER, [illegible]
MADRAS—Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.